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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Rounds Out Year I

He Sets the Nations a Record

Praised, Blamed, He Does Act

United States Says Thank You

It Looks Back, Ahead, Smiles

F. R.'s Grammar Shows Flaw

THE United States' 120,000,000 people register an unmistakably sincere Thank-you on the first anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration. It has been notably a year of government action; details of this action make it the most amazing year the United States, or perhaps any nation, ever knew. March, 1933, saw Roosevelt come to office and in five days lift the nation's attitude from fearful and near-hopeless to optimistic and eager. The people responded to a militant challenger of the intangible. The country rose in March, overdid in June, slumped in July, readjusted in August, was pushed into action by a Midas flood and new rules in the fall, stabilized its dollar in January, heard nation-wide industry and business report a sure, steadied rise in February, saw March come in like the lamb of a promise fulfilling. The nation ends the first year with a heartfelt exclamation—"We thank you, Mr. President; and with you thank God."

* * *

The United States history in Roosevelt's Year One is accurately expressed in hopes that went up, then down, then up. The country will not soon forget its inflated expectations of the first three months, its deflated expectations of the second quarter. Overproduction halted factories, toppled stocks, closed the wheat pit. But when the country learned the necessary lesson that recovery was not an overnight affair, adjustment came and recovery went forward at a saner, safer pace. NRA is a flaming volume of history in itself. Emergency measure met emergency demand. Relief for farms, work for millions, bread for the destitute. The good old alphabet revealed unsuspected possibilities—It furnished initials to name mighty corporations formed to do gigantic, unheard-of, but vital things.

* * *

Roosevelt made sweeping promises in his inaugural address, and they have been rather sweepingly fulfilled. He would eliminate fear, furnish leadership, reorganize banking, provide a sound currency, end speculation with other people's money, halt home and farm foreclosures, restore trade, make America a good neighbor. More intimately, he would give bread, give jobs, give hope. In none of these directions has Roosevelt failed to drive ahead; in most of them the Administration has sent impulses that took conservatism's breath away. The end is not yet; but the means to the end are in sight, functioning, promising victory. Frankly, the people didn't know the former Governor of New York could do what Roosevelt has done, and for a good reason—The former Governor of New York, who looks upward for guidance, doubtless didn't know it himself.

* * *

American public opinion on Roosevelt's first year is graphically reflected in cross-section expressions gathered by the Monitor. A banker intimates that the President has ventured to do many daring and untried things, and a hobo wanderer retorts, "Where'd we be if he hadn't?" The new and original bring doubts and brickbats as usual. The country is warned that Roosevelt is driving straight into state Socialism. Calm voices hold that the Republic will react to the normal right status when economic depression is fully reversed into industrial and agricultural and social expression and emergency is met. The fine idea is offered that co-operation with the Administration can work wonders, that lack of co-operation can still spell calamity. It's all so new, seems to be the biggest complaint—But isn't a new United States in the making?

* * *

The nations end a week of history-making on many a fermenting front. The American President aks arbitrary tariff-fixing powers and urges reënactment of a law to let the Philippines go their way. Henry Pu Yi becomes Emperor Kang Teh of Ta Manchu, then sits down to ham and eggs. Spain's Cabinet resigns and Premier Alejandro Lerroux is retained to build up a different one. Austria prepares for conflicting action by the Nazis and royalists. Washington catches the man in the White House in a frightful blunder—He is said to have said: "And I don't care who you tell it to."

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., considers the air from the earth and then the earth from the air. It sends up scores of Massachusetts "Tech's" balloons to register facts in the stratosphere. The bamboo-framed little instruments fall to earth from 12 miles high and are buried under snow before they can be gathered and studied. The same snow blankets all food for the wild feathered folk. St. Louis forgets barometers for birds, goes up in airplanes and sows the snow of St. Louis County with succulent seed—St. Louis always meets its ups and downs in the wisest way.

Stalin Scorns Soviet Idea Of Sharing Alike

Indicates Halt Imminent on Leveling Trend of First Five-Year Plan

Not Marxian, He Says

Opens Way Again to Private Initiative and Earnings According to Merit

By W. H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Perhaps the most significant feature of the long "political report" which Mr. Stalin delivered before the Seventeenth Communist Party Congress here was the sharpness with which he denounced the idea that absolute material equality is a Communist or Marxian idea.

The vigor with which he denounced those misguided comrades who believed that everyone ought to be paid the same wages or receive the same share of the material goods of life suggests that he believes the time is ripe to call a firm halt on the destructive leveling tendencies which were marked during the first year of the Five-Year-Plan, in 1929 and in 1930, but which recently have been falling more and more into official disfavor.

How did these leveling tendencies find expression? In the "liquidation," i. e. arrest and exile, accompanied by confiscation of property, of great numbers of the formerly well-to-do classes, the Nepmen, or private traders, in the towns, and the kulaks, or richer peasants, in the villages; in attempts to make the collective farms, in which most of the peasants are now enrolled, pure communes, where no one would possess private property and everyone would eat the same food; in attempts to establish communal groups among city workers, in which every member of the group paid his wages into a common fund and all shared equally in food and clothing.

Hopes for Farm Commune

Mr. Stalin fully approves of the elimination of the Nepmen and the kulaks and has no intention of permitting them to emerge again. This is part of his program of establishing social order where no private person may employ hired labor for profit or own any means of production or trade: factories, shops, farms, etc. But he just as heartily disapproves of the type of farm or housing commune where all members share equally, regardless of how much work they do.

He dismissed the housing communes with a scornful reference to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Monument to Wilson Planned in Princeton At Old Battle Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3—Plans for the erection in Princeton of a monument to Woodrow Wilson were made public here today by Mr. Rolf William Bauhan, Princeton architect, and a member of the Federal Public Works of Art Committee for this district.

Officials of the Borough of Princeton, working with this committee, are furthering the project with the Coöperation of the New Jersey State Highway Commission. Plans for the monument, designed by Mr. Bauhan and Jean Labatut, critic in architectural design of the School of Architecture of Princeton University, envisage a 60-foot pyramidal shaft 12 feet square at the base. The four chief phases of Mr. Wilson's public life—as president of the of the University, as Governor of New Jersey, as President of the United States, and as advocate of the League of Nations—will be depicted in bas-relief on panels on the four faces of the base. Above the panels will be massed flags of the nations, carved in low relief, while the four corners of the base will be decorated with the "Torch of Peace."

A bill empowering the State Highway Commission to carry out its plans for the monument is now before the Legislature.

The site proposed for the shaft is near the monument commemorating the Battle of Princeton, fought in 1777.

The only memorial to Mr. Wilson in Princeton is a professorship in English literature endowed in his name by Mr. Edward Bok.

Airplane Scatters Feed For St. Louis Area Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3—Some 500 pounds of grain have been scattered over snow-covered St. Louis County by airplane as a project of the St. Louis Humane Society. The feed is for birds.

This flight is the second of its kind from St. Louis this winter and was more necessary than the first since the recent blizzard concealed the natural foods of the birds. There are many birds of a wide number of varieties in this section this winter. A bird lover in southern Illinois, walking near Mount Vernon, counted 300 birds and 18 varieties in a short while. Robins, chickadees, bluebirds, blackbirds, and quail were most numerous.

Leading Educator

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Underwood

Dr. Joseph M. Gray

Inaugurated Chancellor of American University.

School Planned For Civic Affairs At Washington

American University Tells of Course at Induction of New Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—Establishment of a School of Public Affairs to give students of government first-hand contact with public officials was announced here today by trustees of American University as they inaugurated the new Chancellor of the university, Dr. Joseph M. Gray, in the presence of President Roosevelt and other distinguished guests.

The new school is similar to that proposed recently by Mr. Chester H. McCall, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, before the National Student Federation of America here.

To Extend Invitations

Invitations will be extended by the school to colleges and universities all over the United States to send to Washington a limited number of their best graduate and undergraduate students in the field of the social sciences for a one semester intensive training course in government. The university hopes to hold the first session of the school during the summer of 1934 as an "Institute for the Study of Emergency Agencies of the Government."

Courses will not be conducted in ordinary classroom manner, but will consist of round-table discussions, led by senators, representatives, leading administrative officials and outstanding leaders in the field of business who are in Washington serving on the Government's various advisory boards.

Permanent Faculty

In addition to a permanent faculty, made up of outstanding social scientists, the School of Public Affairs will invite an outstanding man in the field of social and political sciences to serve for a stated period as visiting dean of the school. Over a period of time it is hoped that the new school will have the coöperation and guidance of a large group of eminent men. The university will also invite distinguished teachers of social and political sciences to come to Washington for one semester or for one academic year to observe the program in operation and to give at least one lecture a week.

President Roosevelt received the degree of doctor of laws at today's inauguration ceremony. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon Bishop William F. McDowell and Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University. Representatives of more than 200 educational institutions were present.

Dr. Gray is a former pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit.

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Things Present

Perhaps things have come to such a pass that the point stressed in "Now They *Are* Neighbors" (an editorial) might be applied not only in a community, but in a world.

If your financial skies seem overcast, read the third contribution in Letters to the Monitor, on the back page.

Your friend who is studying German will enjoy comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

You will find the legal series, "You and the Law," worth clipping. The weekly articles, prepared in chatty form by two experts, begin today on the Progress in Education page.

The special Notes and Queries which have been devoted to Biblical passages of current interest, today bid adieu to the Daily Features page, to appear henceforth in the Christian Science Sentinel.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Get ready for the series on "How to Look Your Best," which begins on the Women's Activities page next Wednesday.

Hopkins Takes Direct Control Of State's CWA

Bartlett, Hurley and Coy of Massachusetts Board Tender Resignations

Scully to Be Aid

Building Trades Council Anxious to Have Relief Taken Over by PWA

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, today accepted the challenge of the resigning Massachusetts CWA board that he do the job himself.

He has placed himself more directly at the head of the State Administration and appointed as his aid Mr. John T. Scully, State Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This was the word from Washington today, although Mr. Scully has not yet received notification of his appointment.

This means that the Federal Government has drawn the reins taut between Boston and Washington and that demobilization of the CWA will probably progress as originally planned by the Administration.

Three Resign

All three members of the State Board last night resigned as an expression of their disapproval of the speed with which CWA wrokers were being laid off.

During the week Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett had made desperate efforts to change lay-off quotas allocated to Massachusetts.

Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, explained the board's position that the severity of the winter justified the Bay State in demanding the retention on the pay rolls of between 116,000 and 120,000 workers. Instead, according to Mr. Hurley, the quota reduction was ordered yesterday which will reduce the CWA personnel to 83,000 by March 16.

Mr. Bartlett last night telephoned from Washington that he had tendered the resignations of himself, Mr. Hurley and Mr. William B. Coy, Boston banker and third member of the State Board.

Mr. Hurley revealed that the inadvertant or advertant involvement of himself and Mr. Bartlett in the coming State gubernatorial campaign had evoked the disfavor of Mr. Hopkins.

Direct Control

While the Federal Administrator has always been the ultimate CWA authority, a State Board has carried out actual administrations. Now power will flow in an almost direct line from Washington, through one man.

When Mr. Scully was told of the announcement that came direct from the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, he said he had received no information but did not seem to regard the appointment as unlikely.

Mayor Mansfield of Boston, growing impatient with the delay in obtaining men from the CWA to work on a recreation project approved two months ago, has indicated he will start work immediately with funds from the Emergency Campaign of 1934.

Mr. Hurley expressed the view that it might be wise to ask Rep. John McCormack to investigate what has become of the money voted by Congress to continue the CWA until May.

The Boston Buildings Trade Council is anxious to see the end of the CWA and the real start of the PWA, which will probably mean more work for the skilled worker.

Paraguay Rejects League Proposals To End Chaco War

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 3 (By U. P.)—Paraguay rejected yesterday peace proposals of the League of Nations for settlement of the Chaco war with Bolivia.

Replying to the latest formula advanced by the League commission in Buenos Aires, the Government objected especially to proposed arbitration of the littoral of the Paraguay River with the hinterland, and also stressed necessity of investigation of war guilt.

The commission's formula was understood to include World Court arbitration of all but the Hayes, 1878, zone, immediate cessation of hostilities and demilitarization.

League Session Likely

GENEVA, March 3 (By U. P.)—Paraguayan rejection of peace proposals was viewed gravely by League of Nations circles here today. A special session of the Council was considered likely to be necessary, with the commission now in Buenos Aires probably returning here afterward.

Powers May Intervene

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 3 (By U. P.)—New mediation by the ABCP powers in the Chaco conflict appeared a possibility here yesterday. Peace efforts by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru preceded the present League of Nations conciliation attempts.

U. S. Proposes Discussion

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 3 (By U. P.)—The United States has suggested that Peru and Ecuador agree on terms of boundary arbitration and send delegates to Washington for a friendly discussion of their dispute, it was disclosed here yesterday.

World Praises First Roosevelt Year With 'Forgotten Men' Remembered

Banker, Clerk, Lawyer, Taxicab Driver Tell Monitor of Success

There Are Critics, Too

The United States, from the representative business man and educator to the "remembered forgotten man" to whom the Roosevelt Administration promised a new deal, generally has given a clean bill of health to the first year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration.

The representative American has spoken. The cotton picker in Alabama, the international law professor at Harvard, the stenographer in Baltimore, and the business man in Chicago—all have expressed their opinion of what they think of the first Roosevelt year. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man, has been eulogized. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Administrator, has been praised and also criticized . . . but Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the man who pulled America out of the bog, is being congratulated upon the accomplishments of his Year One.

"What do you think of the first Roosevelt year?"

Here is what America says when asked the question by The Christian Science Monitor:

Manley O. Hudson, Internationalist
Boston

President Roosevelt's first year has been in many ways the most successful year in the history of the Presidency. The country wanted leadership, and he has given them leadership of the highest order. People wanted things done, and he has done them. More than that, he has done them with understanding and with vision.

P. H. Callahan, Manufacturer
Louisville, Ky.

Viewed from a business standpoint, Roosevelt's first year has been very satisfactory. Every business, nearly, reports profits as against losses the year before. I give the NRA credit for the impetus. The President's action in closing all banks and permitting only sound ones to reopen was the first forward step. The return of beer and repeal of prohibition have been disappointments. Any fair-minded person knows these have been no real

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

factor in business recovery. The results of these mistakes may be costly.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Leader
New York

Chief to be learned is the emphasis put on disintegration of capitalism as a system. Hoover's failure could be set down to the failure of an individual who was afraid or unwilling to act aggressively.

Mr. Roosevelt has been bold, intelligent, imaginative, and the best he could do is very little. In no sense have we solved any problem or are we on the way to solve it simply along lines already laid down. Let the figures of unemployment, of farm income, of CWA and the rest bear witness. Only a planned economy which by its very nature requires social ownership and the end of the supremacy of profit, can do the job.

Dr. R. L. Buell, Internationalist
New York

In general the policy of the Administration during its first year commands my warm support, although I have disagreed with a number of its specific acts.

Mrs. W. B. Aycock, Humanist
Raleigh, N. C.

Our people have taken heart. The example set by the President during the first year of his Admin-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Record of Achievement Is Broadly Regarded as Unparalleled

Acted From the First

By Joseph C. Harsch

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—At exactly eight minutes past 1 o'clock in the afternoon of March 4 the Roosevelt Administration completes its first year.

This anniversary of the greatest economic and social experiment in American history finds the New Deal still driving ahead at the same relentless pace which has characterized its progress since the moment Franklin Roosevelt turned his back on the hollow spectacle of the inauguration parade and plunged into the serious business of being President.

Where it is going must be left for the historian. The chronicler of today can safely do no more than survey the multitude of events which have been crowded into the brief span of 365 days.

The year began with the astounding reversal of the nation's mental attitude as it caught the President's optimism and thrilled to his swift, decisive action. From that moment the curves of economic well-being and mental courage suddenly turned upward and advanced rapidly during the spring—so rapidly in fact that they soon outdistanced tangible accomplishments.

People Learn New Lesson

The gap widened further during the early part of the summer under the stimulus of speculative overproduction in industry and monetary uncertainty. By the middle of July the new bubble reached the bursting point, the market took a sickening tumble, and the country was roughly awakened to the fact that recovery was not to be achieved overnight by legerdemain, but rather that it would be a long uphill grind.

Fortunately, there had been sufficient actual progress to cushion that first setback. The fall and winter saw one threat after another countered by the increasingly adept hand of the President as the situation yielded grudgingly, but steadily, to the energy and millions expended. Stabilization of the dollar on Jan. 15 loosened some of the restraining shackles. An upward surge

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

'Free' Students To Enter College Without Tests

Committee of Progressive Association Outlines Unusual Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3—Through an atmosphere electric with talk of the "reorganization of life into a collectivistic society," subjects of purely educational content pushed to the front in the sessions of the Progressive Education Association.

Mr. Wilford Aiken, St. Louis, announced that the committee on school and college has obtained the coöperation of 265 colleges which will take the graduates of 28 selected schools regardless of whether they have fulfilled the usual college entrance requirements or not.

The object of this experiment is to prove that secondary school men are more able than college men to judge what high school pupils should study.

"Our ultimate aim is the enriching and vitalizing of school experience, for all boys and girls in secondary schools through adaptation of their work to their needs, capacities and interests," said Mr. Aiken.

Pupils are allowed more or less freedom of choice in their studies, and many of the standard subjects,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Cuba's Labor Decrees Bring Into Critical Aspect Serious Racial Problem of the Island

Effects of Provisional Laws Issued by Late Grau Government Declared in Many Cases in Directions Not Anticipated Nor Desired

This is the first of a series of three articles on problems in Cuba discussed by an expert recently returned from the island.

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

Lecturer on Latin-American Affairs in Columbia University

Three provisional laws or decrees issued by the late Grau Government in Cuba, and possibly others of the same nature, have produced effects more profound and lasting in Cuba than those of any bombs that may have exploded, and the changes are so subjective that they can hardly be undone by any subsequent revolutions or changes in government. Even though there may have been no widespread demand among the masses for a social revolution, a social revolution has been thrown into the laps of the workingmen and into the heart of Cuba.

The students preached a new social order and the more liberal of the conservative aristocrats admitted that some reforms were necessary but, though it is true that no one in Cuba yearns for the return of the Machado régime and technique, it is doubtful whether there would have come from below any demand for such sweeping reforms as those brought about by the decrees providing for the nationalization of labor, the eight-hour day, the organization of labor unions and syndicates and the workingmen's compensation act.

The effects have been electric and in many cases in directions neither anticipated nor desired. Business men, bankers and industrialists dislike the decrees and the government that framed them. Housewives who have to deal with labor problems

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

'Insull Must Leave' Greece Again States As Extension Lapses

ATHENS, March 3 (AP)—The Foreign Minister today notified the Minister of the Interior that Mr. Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities operator, must leave Greece.

The notification said that the final extension of Mr. Insull's permit to remain in the country has expired.

Mr. Insull previously had gained repeated extensions of the permit by which he remained in Greece, secure from United States Government authorities who sought his extradition to face trial on charges of embezzlement and grand larceny in connection with the collapse of his middle western utilities organization.

Whether Mr. Insull will go to the United States was not immediately certain. He merely is expelled from Greece and now may go to whatever country will receive him.

It was said today that he may head for Syria.

Boston Tax Tales Get Lifted Eyebrow Of Clerks Who Handle Late Returns

On March 1 Boston was depopulated. Those citizens who were not away on business trips or voyages by sea were confined to their houses by various physical disabilities. At least this is the conviction of the tax collectors at 40 Court Street, who have been listening to the stories of the late comers who are still trailing in with their belated returns.

On March 2, a harried-looking individual rushed into the office on the second floor waving an income tax return. "I was at sea," he declared impressively. "And I couldn't very well make my return there. Now, could I?" he asked earnestly.

The clerk lifted one bored eyebrow as he read the return aloud. "Occupation, salesman. What's your territory?"

The salesman saw the catch but it was too late to retreat. "New England and New York."

A very faint smile trembled on the clerk's lips. "So you were coming down from New York on the night boat on the first day of March. And you've had your return since the first of the year. Ain't it just too bad about that sea trip!"

A staff editor of a Boston paper with the fine, blasé indifference that rests upon staff editors, informed the clerk that he was sorry, but that he had been to New York on an assignment, and couldn't get back in time to file.

That also, the clerk agreed, was indeed just too bad on a couple of counts. One that the newspaper should send him on an assignment that lasted from Jan. 1 to March, and second that mail connections between New York and Boston had been allowed to lapse.

Some of the tales are dramatic. More of them are amusing. But it is costing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts money to listen to Ed Wynns and Baron Munchausens each March. For, to take care of the army of late comers an extra staff of clerks must be taken from their duties and put in the front office. And returns filed late have to be handled through a different channel than those received on time. So if you have a late comer's story, though it may amuse or edify the staff at the State Income Tax office, it is going to run the cost of government up a little.

New Deal Sets High Goal For Second Year

President and His Planners Waste No Time in Futile Celebration

Heavy Calendar Faced

Must Rebuild NRA and Relief, Handle Farm, Tariff and Other Vital Issues

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—The new deal was today renewing itself.

Constructive plans for the future, some of them radically changing both the "Old Deal" and the first year's developments of the new, were the dominant fact on the Roosevelt Day that ended the Roosevelt year. It was thus typical of the 364 other days that have made up this fleeting chapter in history. From the White House and the Capital this morning, the landscape was still chiefly that of a nation in flux.

Leaders, from President Roosevelt down, were not spending time in celebration. Their coats were off and they were working hard and long on such nonretrospective projects as:

An overflowing legislative calendar of change.

Sweeping plans for reorganization of NRA.

A new relief organization, to bring the right kind of careful aid to every distressed person.

Rapidly amended methods of handling the farm problem, with compulsory crop control forging ahead in Congress.

* * *

Colonial Policy Needed

A new tariff policy, putting control of American trade into the hands of the President in radical fashion.

A new "colonial" policy, to expedite Philippine independence and relax the military grip on the islands at an early date.

New use of the $2,000,000,000 exchange fund, bringing full stabilization of the dollar nearer.

New organization of the Government's relation to aviation and shipping, to clarify the subsidy question.

New-broom sweeping on army purchases, on munitions manufacture, on lobby-lawyers in Washington.

These are only a few of the projects on the fire in Washington—either in Congress or the executive departments. Some of them are outgrowths of progress during the first year; others are frank admissions of failure of experiments. The soberest heads, from President Roosevelt down, make no extravagant claims. They admit much of the criticism leveled against them. The most they will say is: "We are on our way."

Puts in Typical Day

The Chief Executive himself put in a typical Saturday. He remained in the White House residence itself, tackling the vast wire baskets of correspondence which he intends to read and answer. An executive order, several bills signed and appointments made, emerged from the offices in his name.

In the afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt went to near-by Constitution Hall, delivered a brief and largely inspirational address, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from American University, whose new chancellor, Dr. Joseph M. M. Gray, was installed.

On Sunday President and Mrs. Roosevelt have their plans to celebrate the inauguration anniversary by attending vesper services at the National Cathedral; this is a reminder of the brief church services they insisted upon preceding the inauguration on last March 4.

Meanwhile, national policy evolves:

* * *

Disarmament: By indirect communication, President Roosevelt encouraged the British Government to press its efforts to salvage the Disarmament Conference. When the current discussions leave the exclusively European sphere, the American Government is prepared to rejoin them actively. But the most it can do now, in Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation, is to spur on the British. Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay is told that the United States still favors the abolition of offensive weapons, believes in a non-aggression agreement to guarantee against invasion.

* * *

Tariff: On Capitol Hill the storm gathers against the President's request for authority to make trade agreements and reduce tariffs thereby. Republican opposition is unanimous; Democrats under pressure from industrial districts are likely to leap the party lines. But the utmost pressure from above will be brought to bear, and balanced judgment is that the bill will eventually pass after a very rocky time in the Senate. The bill goes first to the House, where party discipline can be strongest.

* * *

Graft: A House investigation into War Department purchase methods will begin Tuesday with five subcommittees at work. They will consider plane contracts, leases of army bases, surplus property sales, motorization and ordnance purchases. The "demonetization of politics" begins with drafting of a bill, backed by President Roosevelt from legislative suggestions and draft bills from Senators King, Vandenberg, Norris and Byrnes. The aim is:

To prohibit Congressmen, members of national party committees and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Spring—and Building Hailed in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—Spring is nearly here. Some of the ice is melting off streets. The fountain at Logan Square is bubbling again and—building is picking up!

We knew you'd be surprised at that, so we saved it for the last, just like dessert. Anyway its really true, statistics from the bureau of building inspection here showing that for the first time in three years there was more building for the month of February than for the same month of the year previous.

Spell of Fascism In Milder Form Likely in France

Foreign Policy Speakers See No Prospect of Royalty's Return

Temporary Fascism, drastically tempered by the individualism of the French, is a logical outgrowth of the recent governmental upset in France, according to the consensus of speakers addressing the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza today.

"Liberty, equality and fraternity" may lower their standards to permit an emergency application of the ideals of Fascism, but never to welcome back royalty, M. Pierre de Lanux, director of the Paris office of the League of Nations, declared. He said the Royalist Party over a long period of time has been unable to acquire sufficient following to constitute a serious political factor.

Temporary Fascism, however, cloaked with less power than that enjoyed by America's President, and hedged about by the traditions of France may be resorted to, M. Lanux asserted. He does not find in France the traditions or the desperate economic and social collapse, which, in his opinion, are the conditions of a permanent establishment of Fascism.

Practically all the speakers alleged that Royalists and Fascists have exploited the troubles of the Government, issuing from the Stavisky scandals to promote their own strength, but, M. Lanux said, the adherents of democratic government awakened to the necessity of doing their own house cleaning.

Mme. Maurice Muret, French historian, discussed the similarity between Royalists and the Italian Fascists. She said the greatest weakness of the Royalists is that in place of a dictator they would put a king, and she added there is little royalist sentiment in France.

So serious does Madame Muret regard the recent riots and their aftermaths, that she envisages a drastic swing toward nationalistic dictatorship, with a resultant realignment of France's international policies. French dictatorship would probably mean a possible, Franco-Italian coalition, with France forced to decide between Hungary and the Little Entente as the tail to its kite. A rapprochement with Italy would probably find that nation attempting to bring Hungary into the new alliance, especially if the National Socialists suceed in linking Austria to Germany.

Madame Muret said France might possibly conquer its post-war problems as it did its war problems—by a national concentration of leadership, without rending the democratic fabric of the Government.

Less Missouri Cotton

Missouri cotton ginned in 1933 showed a decrease of 20 per cent from 1932.

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Boston Events
TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Coburn and a competent supporting cast, present this poetical, and also amusing, Chinese play in the conventional Oriental manner. Last times today. 8:30.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Herbert Rawlinson and Beverly Bayne in J. B. Priestley's conversational, but tense, play. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Devil Tiger." A jungle film largely photographed on the Malay Peninsula. Fenway at 1:20, 3:53, 6:26, 8:50. Paramount at 10:29 a. m., 1:03, 3:36, 6:09, 8:41.

ORPHEUM—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald singing Jerome Kern's music. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Les Deux Orphelines," with Yvette Guilbert. An old melodrama pleasantly revived. French dialogue. English titles. Also Cuban travel pictures and Mickey Mouse. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:45.

BOSTON—"The Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen and Boris Karloff. The story of a British cavalry detachment lost in the desert. On the stage, condensed version of Greenwich Village Follies. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:40, 10:40.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Held over for second week. An amusing tale of a millionaire's daughter who dives from a yacht and starts for New York by road from Florida — in company with a newspaper reporter. Haydn, at the organ, plays some old operetta favorites. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"Mystery of Mr. X," with Robert Montgomery, Elizabeth Allan, Ralph Forbes and Lewis Stone. Also Laurel and Hardy comedy. 12:40, 3, 5:15, 7:35, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Flying Down to Rio," with Ginger Rogers and Gene Raymond. Also Dorothea Wieck in "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." 1, 3:31, 6:42, 9:33.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Across the Sea"; "New Zealand"; "Goofytone News"; Merry Melodie cartoon; Sidney Toler comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—"King Fishers." Operetta. 8:15.

BRANSON DE COU—"Venice and the Dolomites." Tremont Temple. 8:15.

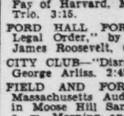
SUNDAY

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital, by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo-soprano; Evelyn Hathaway, accompanist. 3:30.

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER—First of series of free afternoon concerts. Barbar Lasky, pianist; Ernst L. Eder, cellist; Oliver Daniel, pianist. 14 John Eliot Square. 4.

Other Events



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Jungle Babies." Film showing monkeys and other jungle animals at home—with sounds reproduced by the new sound equipment recently installed. 3 and 4.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Diamonds and Gold: Their Finding and Mining in South Africa," by Dr. Florence M. Snell. 3.

ART MUSEUM—"Roman Portrait Busts," by Dr. William H. J. Kennedy. 3:30. Children's lecture, "Pictures in Books," by Miss Alice M. Maginnis. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"The Present Situation in Germany," by Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard. Music by Myrtle Jordan Trio. 3:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Our Changing Legal Order," by Hon. John J. Burns. James Roosevelt, Guest Chairman. 7:30.

CITY CLUB—"Disraeli," the movie, with George Arliss. 2:45 and 4:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet in Massachusetts Audubon Society Building in Moose Hill Sanctuary, Sharon, at 11 a. m. Morning and afternoon hikes and drives. Skating.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—"The Articulate Prisoner"—Victor F. Nelson, author of "Prison Nights and Days," who has spent nearly half his life in various corrective institutions. Musical part of program provided by Jean Davidson, pianist. 5.

MONDAY

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Adventures in Research," by Prof. Robert H. George, of Brown University. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table. Dinner and speakers, 6:15. Illustrated lecture. "The Russian Theater Today," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. At 3 Joy Street.

FREE ADVERTISING COURSE—"Advertising Agency and Campaign Planning," by Sherman I. Smith. Old South Meeting House. 3. Free tickets at public libraries.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' MEETING—"A Complete Biography in Seven Words," by Rev. Charles C. Merrill, D.D. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—French lecture. "Les évènements d'aujourd'hui," by Pierre Billard. First of course. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL FARMING PROBLEMS—Discussed by Dr. L. C. Gray. Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard Yard. 12.

FOGG MUSEUM—Talk on exhibition of "British Champion Animals," by Herbert Haseltine, sculptor. 4.

PAUL WILSTACH—Illustrated lecture on "Historic Homes and Gardens of Old Virginia." Last of "Monday Mornings of Diversion." Statler Hotel. 11 a. m.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The only play continuing on a Boston stage next week is Priestley's "Dangerous Corner," at the Hollis. Tonight, "The Perfumed Lady" departs from the Plymouth and "The Yellow Jacket from the Tremont.

The only opening next week will be the first performance of the operetta "Annina," starring Mme. Jeritza. This is now set for Saturday evening, March 10, at the Shubert instead of the Boston Opera House.

On March 12, "Autumn Crocus," with Rollo Peters and Mabel Taliaferro, is scheduled for the Hollis.

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Bride of Millen Jailed by Police In Needham Case

'Simple Country Girl' Attitude Believed to Be a Pose

Norma Millen, wife of Murton Millen who with his brother Irving and Abraham Faber are charged with the murder of two policemen in the Needham bank holdup and killings in Lynn and Fitchburg, was arrested last night by the State Police, charged with being an accessory after the fact.

State Police charge that the "simple country girl" attitude of Mrs. Millen has failed to stand investigation and that her stories to the police have been proved to be untrue.

Bail has been placed at $50,000 and if this is raised the Fitchburg police are reported to have a murder charge ready which would prevent her even temporary freedom.

Craving for excitement rather than duped simplicity is the police theory about Norma Millen. As she ran up the courthouse steps yesterday to take her place in jail, it was with a lightfooted, jaunty manner, laughing gayly and excitedly. The penitent mood of the country girl was completely lacking.

With the arrest yesterday of Faber's fiancée, Miss Rose Knellar, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods after she had turned over to the police $3580 alleged to be Needham bank money, five people are now held for playing parts in the Millen-Faber organization of Wholesale Crime, Inc.

But the state police have 17 more unsolved murder cases, and some 90 major crimes on their books which they feel may lead directly to this group. They estimate 70 cars were stolen by the youths in their brief period of criminal activity. Their "work" has stopped but the momentum of their criminal activity continues to pour a flood of unpleasant flotsam and jetsam in upon them.

New Deal Opens Its Second Year

(Continued from Page 1)

other public officials from practicing before government agencies for monetary consideration.

To establish regulations by which each department can regulate who is to be permitted to practice before it.

To prevent, in so far as possible, political shysters, camp followers and relatives of officials, from cashing-in on their real or alleged relationship.

* * *

Where Congress Stands: President Roosevelt's burst of special messages this week has very nearly finished—he says—the new suggestions to come from the White House this session. There will be minor matters still, and a war debts message is promised, but major legislation is now up and before Congress.

But consideration, particularly of the tariff bill and stock exchange measures, is likely to take many weeks. General opinion now is that the session will last far into May. The House has its calendar in hand, although various investigations are giving all members plenty to do. The Senate, however, has moved more slowly, and the St. Lawrence treaty, Vinson naval bill, and other important measures are pending. When the tariff bill reaches the upper house, not only bitter opposition but a filibuster is threatened. This may delay adjournment seriously.

Washington is still the hive of activity it has been, off and on, for the whole year. Only today Congress is busier, every governmental department and new-deal administration is busier, than ever before. With the NRA criticism and code authority meetings this week-end, Washington's last hotel facilities broke down completely. Civic organizations announce that every last hotel room here is taken, and many visitors are being sent to Alexandria and Baltimore. That is what the nation's capital has become under the New Deal—financial, industrial, social, political center of the nation.

Boston Art Notes

Women Artists

The Boston Art Club is host once a season to the Women Artists of New England. A review of the exhibition gives the visitor a good idea of the talents and ingenuities of women who paint in the northeastern corner of the United States. Some of the artists are invited, some submit their works to the jury, which consists of painter members of the Boston Art Club.

The exhibition invariably encourages general comment about woman as an artist, comparisons with a/similar group of works by men. But the time has come when that practice is outworn, for a number of women have attained a high level; they hold professional equality with their men colleagues. So far as their methods are concerned, they are variable.

The merit of this year's display lies in its selective character. The painters have obviously sent their best. Going from picture to picture one does not feel aware of dull spots or the perfunctory. Time and practice have worked beneficially in the women's exhibitions. Portraits are solidly fabricated, landscapes are poetically envisioned. There is logic in the planning, theory in the method.

The aquarelles are of particular interest. The less formal, less sturdy medium fares very well indeed in the hands of women. They appreciate and use to advantage the delicate tones and gracious phrases. The informal domestic scenes are depicted with modesty and atmospheric character.

The sculpture groups display skillful workmanship and a sentimental poetry. Erica Karawina displays ingenuity; Meta Warrick Fuller the ability to convey an unmitigated realism. Both help to temper the rather formidable aspect of the plastic works. D. A.

Boom in Sugar Beets

Sugar beet shipments from Utah in 1933 were 10 per cent higher than those of 1932.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m.	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC piano duo	Leo Zollo and his	Five o'clock revue:	Pancho and his
5:15	Monitor Views News	orchestra	popular program	orchestra
5:30	NBC soloist; orch.	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	New Deal, talk	Dell Campo, songs	Dramatic sketch
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	CBS dance music
6:15	Gang; popular	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports	Musical programs,	vocal program	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:45	Soloist; organ	One Night Stands:	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	The World in Review,	soloists; orch.	Front Page Drama	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Don Quixote sketch	Voice and piano	Script act	congregation
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	After Dinner Revue	Dance music	Organ; soloist
7:45	speaker; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	CBS dance music	Local dance music
8:00	"Our First Eminent	Richard Walton	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	Painter—Copley"	Tully's "Bird of	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	Singing Club	Paradise," dra-	talk; sketch; or	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Legion program	matic sketch	"Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra
9:00	Sammy Liner and	House Party: solo-	Philadelphia Orch.	Getting the News.
9:15	his orchestra	ists; trio; orch	Alex. Woollcott	Organ recital
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Siberian Singers;	Paige's Orchestra;	Dance music
9:45	his orchestra	piano soloist	vocal groups	Reports; news
10:00	News Flashes	Saturday Night	Program from and	Sam Bittell and
10:15	Reports; sport review	Dancing Party;	to Little America	his orchestra
10:30	WLS Barn Dance pro-	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	Kaltenborn talk
10:45	gram from Chicago;	Robert Ripley	Reports; music	Guy Lombardo &
11:00	soloists; folk dance	Forecasts; music	Yankee News Serv-	his orchestra
11:15	music	NBC dance music.	ice; reports	Local dance music
11:30	Press-Radio News	"One Man's Fam-	Catherine the	Hugh Connor and
11:45	NBC dance music	ily," sketch	Great, sketch	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school concert	Popular music	Service of The	Tremont Temple
11:00	Press-Radio News	Morning Worship,	Mother Church,	Baptist Church;
11:15	Safety Crusaders	Old South Church	The First Church	sermon, Rev. J.
11:30	Radio Nimble Wits	in Boston; com-	of Christ, Scien-	WhitcombBrough-
11:45	Organ recital and	munion Sunday;	tist, in Boston	er, D. D.
12:00	studio reports	Rev. R. H. Stafford	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	organ recital	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	and soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Madison Ensemble	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Dale Carnegie;	Religious period	Melodies of Italy;
1:15	mixed chorus	Sanford's Orch.	with speakers,	native program
1:30	Youth conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling	soloist; orch.	ensemble	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Ted Hanson and
2:45	vocal soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	his orchestra
3:00	Soloists; orchestra	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York Philhar-
3:15	Studio speaker	his orchestra	Local dance music	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Garden Club;	Organ recital	Orchestra, Hans
3:45	orchestra	Chamlee; quartet	Tenor soloist	Lange, conductor;
4:00	Terhune dog story	Political talk	The Rev. Charles	instrumental solo-
4:15	Studio speakers	Vee and Johnnie	E. Coughlin, ad-	ists; talk, Mayor
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Fiorello H. La-
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	Guardia of N. Y.
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	NBC music	his orchestra	Civil War drama
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Political talk	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Twilight Reveries	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Giovanni Martinelli;	Religious period	Reports; news	Local dance music
6:15	concert orchestra,	Studio speaker	Crusaders' music	Studio recital
6:30	Guy F. Harrison,	Salute program	Popular vocal	Organ recital
6:45	guest conductor	Popular vocal	Family Theater	Time and news
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	Go-Round; pop	Martin Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Family Theater	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	musical program	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Fred Waring and	Mendelssohn ora-
8:45	ton, announcer	vocal sextet	Pennsylvanians	torio, "Elijah."
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	by soloists, chorus
9:15	elers; orchestra	and soloists	Froman; glee	and festival or-
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	club; orchestra;	chestra, from
9:45	Salon Orchestra	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing	Nashua, N. H.
10:00	Reports; organ	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	Black Orchestra	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Joe and Bateese	Walt Disney; con-	Talk; theremin	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes	cert orchestra	News Service	tions; speaker

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, Address to NRA code authorities, President Roosevelt.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—Sir Wilfred Laurier.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; vocal soloists; narrator.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: violin and piano sonata, recital.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin": George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Rihard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; and men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:15 WNAC, Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Violin.
9:30 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Carlos Gardel, baritone; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Subsidies," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
11:30 WAAB, Toronto Centennial celebration: speakers; choir; massed bands.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Good News Has Wings

It doesn't take a very big spark to start a real fire.

Thursday this column finished with a small item telling about how the Boston School Committee had voted, all in three minutes, for $2,000,000 for a new high school in the West Roxbury section, and for an intermediate school in South Boston.

That was all very innocent and commendable. But the little story complimented Chairman Maurice Tobin of the School Committee for the burst of speed he had got out of his committee.

Now, they're writing from West Roxbury that the Roslindale end of the district which even now has a big high school, is trying to get another new high school building put up in that section, as well.

There are usually wheels within wheels, I know that very well. Been down at City Hall years enough to know "all's not gold that glitters."

Now they're writing that this apparent haste to vote the appropriation and the site had a meaning all its own.

* * *

Gentlemen! Gentlemen!

Of course, high schools have to be built on land and sometimes the place the schools are located has had more or less to do with who owned and sold the city the land.

There's a direct intimation in the communication I received from West Roxbury to this very effect. The chap who wrote concluded his remarks after promising a show-down before the deal is finally made there, with:

"This is not a question of politics. West Roxbury needs a high school regardless of who wants to sell the land."

* * *

If that isn't innuendo, what, for mercy's sake, is?

* * *

Wanted: More Exams

Up Beacon Hill they're talking about making every hunter take an examination before he is allowed to range the woods and the fields after game.

If these modern tendencies keep on as they are why they'll be establishing schools where hunting a-la-mode is taught and sheepskins awarded at the end of the course.

* * *

Of course the conservation societies which want hunters examined have placed nothing but common sense essentials as the sine-qua-non for permission to do a little hunting.

* * *

Bulletins Versus Ballots

The Boston Chamber of Commerce's most recent bulletin declares implacable opposition on the part of that august organization to restoration of salary reductions to Boston city employees on the ground that it would add $3,400,000 to the city's yearly requirements and $2 to the tax rate, thereby making it $39.

The chamber is also opposed to the restoration of state salary reductions. To restore the cuts in the state service employees' pay roll would cost the taxpayers $1,750,000 more every year.

This isn't the popular side of the question, and the chamber knows it.

* * *

Why don't these Chamber boys get after the politicians who vote the money?

They could put on the brakes quicker and harder this way than by shooting at them with bulletins. It's ballots that count, not bulletins, with politicians.

The ballots will get under their hides a heap quicker than verbal bullets or bulletins.

* * *

2 to Two

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, former Boss of the Boston Herald and graduate of Harvard as of '91, told the Harvard Club of Washington the other day that Harvard has caught up with William and Mary College by having sent four Presidents to the capital. These are the two Adamses and the two Roosevelts.

He said that in number of years the grads have served in the White House, William and Mary is ahead—so far. But, give F. D. R. a second term and old Crimson will flaunt in front.

Then in the O'Brienesque manner he added: "Harvard Presidents work in pairs, like plumbers—Adamses and Roosevelts."

R. J.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continuing cloudy and mild temperature, probably with occasional rain tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature in the lower 40's; moderate southwesterly winds.

For All the New England States: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Sunday; mild temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south or southwest winds, and overcast, thick weather tonight and Sunday, with occasional rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	52	New Orleans	66	78
Bermuda	60	66	New York	44	44
Chicago	34	40	Norfolk, Va.	58	58
Denver	38	62	Philadelphia	44	46
Helena, Mont.	36	54	St. Louis	42	48
Jacksonville	64	76	St. Paul	42	54
Kansas City	42	58	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	46	46
Miami, Fla.	72	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 3.
B—Maximum March 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:28 p. m., Sunday 12:46 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:05 p. m.

Connecticut Plan For Air Markers Wins High Praise

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3 (AP)—The "ingenuity of the New Englanders" in devising a plan for marking towns so that they may be recognized readily by plane pilots has brought a letter of praise from Mr. John S. Wynne, chief airport adviser of the Civil Works Administration.

The plan was devised by the Connecticut Department of Aeronautics under the supervision of Commissioner Charles L. Morris.

"The method you have used," Mr. Wynne wrote Mr. Morris, "in cutting the cost of these signs from $300 to $10 merely proves the ingenuity of the New Englanders. We are having your plans printed, with full instructions as to their use, and intend to send them to every state airport adviser with a suggestion that a similar use be made of them in their state."

Under the plan, letters of stone are made for use in open fields, while with the use of galvanized sheet iron to outline letters, signs may be painted on railroad stations, prominent buildings or abandoned portions of state highways.

The signs would be established and maintained with the cooperation of Boy Scout troops.

Music

Bach via the Harpsichord

Mr. Ralph Leonard Kirkpatrick gave a harpsichord recital last night in Paine Hall, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Division of Music of Harvard University. Before a large and keenly responsive audience, he played two great works by J. S. Bach, the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue and the "Goldberg" Variations.

It was a rare opportunity to hear these compositions played on the instrument for which they were written; indeed, the "Goldberg" Variations were essentially a novelty, for outside the library they are virtually unknown to the public save by name.

The performance was in every way worthy of the material. To hear the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue played on the harpsichord is to experience a revelation of its purely musical beauties. The sonorities of the modern pianoforte, even in the most expert hands, tend to give this work a romantic intensity which is alien to the genius of its composer. Not that the scores of Bach are wanting in romantic beauty. But the harpsichord has sonorities of its own, more reticent and austere than those of the piano, and it was these gentler sonorities which sounded in Bach's inner ear. Furthermore, the absence of the pianoforte sonorities and overtones makes much clearer the involved weaving of Bach's contrapuntal lines, which is of course the principal stuff of these scores.

The "Goldberg" Variations proved in this performance to be the mine of musical inventiveness and beauty that legend has named them. The aria, from the Notebook of Anna Magdalena Bach on which the 30 variations are built is of ineffable lovelipess, and the variations themselves are amazing in their endless play of contrasted form and mood; while the return of the aria at the close is beneficent dénouement.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's performance showed not only a fine technique but a thorough musical understanding. Recalled again and again, he granted an after-recital to his unsated listeners. L. A. S.

"The King Fishers"

Last night in the Repertory Theater the Boston Music School Settlement sponsored the première of "The King Fishers," an operetta in three acts, book by Mr. George Mitchell, music by Mr. Félix Fox. The plot concerns two kings Felixus XXXIX (played by Mr. Mitchell) and Testadura I (Mr. John Percival), who would much rather fish than king it. They met daily incognito at the trout stream separating their kingdoms, which are about to be precipitated into war because Lothario (Mr. Joseph Lautner), son of Felixus had fallen in love with a poor commoner Cindy (Miss Margaret Dellinger Barney) instead of becoming properly betrothed to Testadura's beautiful daughter Alice Amy (Miss Helen Warren), Armadilla (Miss Gertrude Tingley) consort of Felixus and Axminster the Prime Minister (Mr. Edward Hale conspired to unsnarl the ensuing tangle which is at last straightened out by Alice Amy, and with great rejoicing.

The book contains spoken lines both jestful and humorous and lyrics which if not especially distinguished make pleasant interlude. The music for the most part is in too serious an idiom. The manufacture of tunes for an operetta so frankly nonsensical as this requires a peculiar technique. We feel that Mr. Fox is too good for his task. One remembers with pleasure the lilt of the waltz, together with several airs sung by the Misses Barney and Tingley, but on the whole there are no catchy tunes for the layman to whistle as he goes home.

The action of the piece moved swiftly and well. Mr. Mitchell was properly farcical, Mr. Percival properly dignified in their kingly rôles. Miss Tingley's performance was convincing; so was that of Mr. Hale. Miss Barney and Mr. Lautner offered a satisfactory ensemble, and Miss Warren made an appealing Princess. An amateur show above the average, with the Boston Music School Settlement orchestra contributing largely to its success. Mr. Fox conducted the performance, and the audience gave generous applause and heartening laughter, with calls at the end for author and composer. G. M. S.

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Cuba's Labor Decrees Show Racial Problem of the Island

(Continued from Page 1)

hitherto unknown in home circles agree with their husbands. Shippers and exporters, publishers whose papers have been suspended or bombed, foreign restaurateurs and hotel managers, manufacturers whose factories are colsed and all those whose businesses have been hurt or whose profits have been lessened join the knocking chorus. More objective observers and students of the situation agree, in part, that many of the laws were too drastic and that all business may be paralyzed if the governments of Cuba do not back down.

Racial Problem

But the most significant effect has been to bring into relief the racial problem of the island and to array race against race. Simplified, the situation was this before Grau fell and Mendieta took his place. On one side were the Negroes, mulattoes and all others of the lower classes who looked upon the Grau Government as their salvation. When news of Grau's resignation came these people staged a demonstration, in which they demanded that he remain as their leader and President. On the other side then, and unless there is a radical change in the policies of Mendieta, there will be still the "white" Cubans, the Americans, the Spaniards, the Orientals, the Germans and the Negroes from Haiti and Jamaica who were brought at low wages to work on the sugar plantations. To this group too belong many Negroes whose jobs depended on the success of the foreigners for whom they work.

It must be repeated, however, that no matter what changes may come in governments and laws, and no matter how strenuous may the efforts to force the lower classes, and this means of course many Negroes and mulattoes, back into a position of subserviency and exploitation, they will never forget the dreams and visions of a new day held out to them. A social and economic question has been changed into a racial question as well.

This might not have occurred if certain background factors had not contributed to the same end. Unlike the situation in many of the other Latin-American nations, Cubans have had an attitude toward the Negro different from that in Latin America as a whole. The proximity and influence of the United States, the interconnections of the slave trade and the interaction of slave owners engaged in similar enterprises were among the influences which caused the spread to Cuba of something of the race prejudice extant in the United States. This was reenforced by the writings of a prominent Cuban scholar, a follower of Lombroso, who, though personally interested in the welfare of the Negro, has written of the African as if he were essentially inferior to the white man and the cause of all or most of the cirme and vice in Cuba.

More Conscious

The effect of this was to make the "whites" more conscious of the virtues of their "whiteness" and the Negroes more ashamed of their "blackness."

With the decline of business and the increase in unemployment and the tendency of sugar-cane growers to use cheap Haitian and Jamaican laborers the "native" Cubans began to lose out. The foreigners defend themselves in part by calling the "native" Cuban lazy and inefficient though one suspects that much of this attitude is caused by the "native" Cuban's demand for higher wages than those paid to the imported Africans. The Cuban Negroes at any rate began to lose hope, homes, jobs and food. Outside of the plantations there was very little for them to do. Spaniards in large business houses hired Spaniards and in their small shops they use only members of their own families. Oriental laundrymen and restaurateurs rarely hire anyone at all. Some of the Negroes did get work as stevedores, porters, messengers, chauffeurs and cooks in the cities but in proportion to their numbers the opportunities were small and ever decreasing.

The Negroes until rather recently were slaves. During the days of slavery they rarely dreamed of aught but freedom of body and after the abolition of slavery they continued to work under conditions essentially like those that had prevailed before. But after Cuba became independent all Cubans, and the Negroes to a greater extent, became the serfs of absentee landlords and the victims of large foreign interests. Under Machado labor in general lost most of its rights of association and collective bargaining and the small gains it had achieved before his day. While labor was losing ground as a class the decline in the price and exportation of sugar brought their means of livelihood to virtual ruin. When Machado fell Cuban labor was in a sorry plight.

Then came the fall of de Cespedes and the rise of a government which, either because of its sincere revolutionary ideals or because, since all other support had melted away, it felt the need of enlisting support among the masses, took up the cudgels in behalf of the native Cuban, of the workingman and of the defenseless laborer. The laws Grau passed galvanized into hopefulness and action, not only the opposition but the "native" Cuban. Today the Negro is more self-conscious than ever before, and many of them have seen in their dreams at least a new day. Grau was the Roosevelt of the Negro and his laws were their New Deal.

While the Negro has been given hope and encouragement, the whites have had engendered in them passions of fear and hatred. The numerical majority of the Negro alarms them, excesses committed by Negroes who do not understand the laws or their spirit frighten them, and denunciations of the "government of, for and by Negroes or the rabble" rang in the homes and offices of the "whites" who feared war and the "Haitianization" of Cuba.

Humanity cannot sit back and watch the slaughter of peoples because of the color of their skins. A race war in Cuba will incarnadine the reputations for generations to come of races, nations and peoples who have considered themselves thus far civilized and humanitarian. Nor is it fair to allow the Negroes, who are ignorant of the forces moving them, to mow down whites because they are whites.

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Connecticut's Gifts to World Honored by Civic Art Project Giving Novel Pictorial History

Painted Sculptures in School Entrance, Done by Assistance of State, and Showing Work of Inventors, Engages Big Group of Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3—In a town that is but three centuries old, Renaissance methods of 200 years earlier flourish under the NRA.

This long, colorless room in the Troop Junior High School might be the studio of Masaccio or Fra Angelico; of Lippo Lippi, Leonardo or Botticelli. But it is not fifteenth-century Florence. It is twentieth-century New Haven, and the young American students who flock here during recess to watch the group of CWA artists at work can have no comprehension of the vast significance of this and other projects developing as Public Works of Art, sprung from a governmental patronage no less official than that of any western monarch or Oriental emperor of an older world.

The style is Italian chiaroscuro of the sixteenth century, but the idiom is modern, and the subject the powerful influence which New Haven has exerted over the nation's industry; for, center or culture that it is with its historic university and colleges, it is famous as a manufacturing town and the birthplace or home of many outstanding inventors. The nine lunettes which Mr. Arthur I. Schmalz has designed for the Troop School entrance hall illustrate, in a highly decorative manner, in a sculptural, almost three-dimentional "light-dark" painting, important stages in local industries.

Although born at Westboro, Mass., it was in Connecticut that Eli Whitney, Yale graduate, manufactured the cotton gin which he invented and which so completely revised the process of cotton spinning. Cheated out of his profits he began to make firearms and originated the making of multiple parts in guns, the forerunner of the Ford system.

James Brewster, a native of Preston, Conn., a wagon-maker's apprentice, developed a carriage industry which built for New Haven the reputation for phaëtons, victorias and coaches equaling those of England. He is said to have sent the first American-made, paneled carriage to the South.

Ford Method for Clocks

The panel depicting the beginning of the New Haven clock industry shows the patient, persevering figure of Chauncy Jerome, who, starting life as a farm lad and serving his apprenticeship to a carpenter, and later peddling clocks from door to door, invented in 1837 the one-day, brass clock movement which caused a disturbance in British markets when it was discovered that a load of New Haven clocks was being sent to England, at a price unbelievably low, made possible by the new method of multiple manufacture.

Ithiel Town, architect of the Centre Church and the old State House, and inventor of a truss which greatly strengthened the old, covered bridges; Oliver F. Winchester, manufacturer of the Winchester rifle; James Sargent, expert lock picker, who invented a lock which he himself could not pick and thus obtained the patronage of the United States Treasury Department; are all represented in the mural designs as faithfully as any Biblical or mythological figures of a Renaissance school.

Both inspiring and touching, the lunettes of Charles Goodyear and Samuel Finley Breese Morse recall the hardships which these two inventors suffered in perfecting, one his rubber process, the other the telegraph. Goodyear, who was born in New Haven, experimented continually from 1834 to the end of his life, in 1860, in the effort to remove from rubber the sticking, melting and decomposing elements which prevented its practical use. Time and again he was imprisoned for debt, and on returning in 1855 from a Paris exhibition, where Napoleon had conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Grand Medal, for his discovery, he found it necessary to pawn his wife's jewelry to pay the boat fare back. Daniel Webster, who charged $25,000 for defending patent rights in 1852, received more money than Goodyear ever acquired for himself.

Morse's Famous Message

Morse struggled with serious privation for six years before the famous message, "What hath God wrought?" was telegraphed from the rooms of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, to Baltimore.

Mr. Schmalz and his assistant, Mr. Donald Rorrer, as well as the group of painters working under their direction, are doing a thoroughly craftsmanlike job, a job which is indicative, according to Mr. Theodore Sizer, of the CWA art work in other parts of the city. And Mr. Sizer ought to know, for he has been associate director for the past seven years of the Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale University. Since his appointment as regional chairman for that part of New Haven which falls under the New England Public Works of Art Project, he has supervised assignments employing 26 artists. As he sits at his desk in the art gallery, vigorously plowing through pile upon pile of mail, he turns instantly, like a soldier, when the telephone rings, and it seems to ring every three minutes; and cheerfully, courteously answers the numerous often untintelligent, questionings and complaints from amateur painters seeking employment under the PWA.

He is touched by the story of the farm taxes unpaid, the wife needing dental treatment, the children deprived of milk; but the quality of the art work must not suffer. He dashes across the green, to the Free Public Library, where plain, white walls are rapidly burgeoning into the green and golden vales, the glowing fields and woods of the Catskill Mountains, while against this colorful background skilled mural painters—Mr. Salvatore de Maio, Mr. Frank J. Rutkoski and Mr. Egbert G. Young—are depicting the well-loved story of "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Sizer examines the cartoons with genuine interest and enthusiasm, encourages the workers, and hurries back to the fine arts building to deliver a lecture on the history of art.

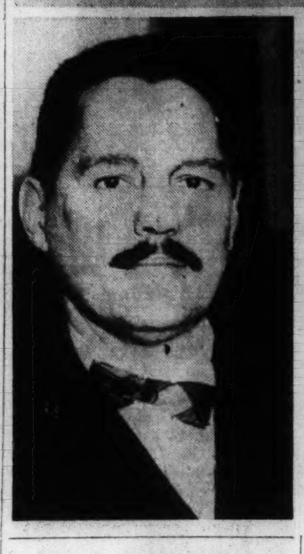
Community Affair

In New Haven the Public Works of Art Project has become a community affair. Mayor Murphy helps. The Board of Education votes $500 to purchase artists' materials. The Board of the Public Library provides a fund also for supplies. The president of the Board of Education donates a slab of marble for sculpture, and fine, old mahogany logs for bas-reliefs. Everybody is interested. Everybody contributes, willingly, eagerly. Everybody studies designs and digs into local history. The whole community becomes mural-conscious. Groups of school children supplement their academic work with observation of the painters occupied with the various decorations.

Mr. Bancel Le Farge, portrait and mural painter, and son of the famous John La Farge, noted for his work in the Church of the Ascension, New York, has volunteered his services as supervisor of a project to decorate the Allingtown Children's Home, which will mean work for a number of destitute painters.

Mr. Vincent Mondo, who studied at the Yale School of Fine Arts and at a school in his native Naples, is directing the work of three other artists engaged on his design for a mural to be used in the Fair Haven Junior High School. It is a panel portraying John Brockett laying out the town green in 1639, the first example in the country of civic architecture. As in all the other projects, infinite pains have been taken to preserve strict accuracy in every detail of costume, scenery, and object. The architectural surveyor's instrument in the foreground is correctly and meticulously delineated.

Students Review State's History as They Enter School



Upper—Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University. Lower Left—By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Lower Right—Courtesy of the New Haven Register.

Junior High Blossoms in Notable Art Scheme

Upper—John Brockett Laying Out the New Haven Town Plan, June, 1639, Under Direction of G. Theophilus Salon—Mural Decoration for Fair Haven School. Lower Left—Theodore Sizer, in Charge of Project. Lower Right—Panels Showing Early Industries of New Haven. Arthur J. Schmalz, Captain of Group Working on Project.

Motion Pictures

Income Tax Relief

All persons who have just mailed in the first half of their income taxes should hasten to Loew's State Theater, where "The Mystery of Mr. X" will divert their attention from the vexatious complexities of a life that on or about March 1 can seem such a vale of tears.

Even those sensitive ones who might shrink at having the neighborhood policeman squashed on their front foorstep will somehow take it calmly when eight London "bobbies" meet successively a gruesome demise. And even the most upright will happily forgive the debonair Mr. Robert Montgomery a past-full of trespasses against honesty and wish him all the luck in the world as he maneuvers his way through intricate situations with a large piece of glass that is supposed to be a stolen diamond on his person. All will rejoice with him when he clears himself (somewhat undeservedly) by discovering and disposing of the mysterious Mr. X (who is none other than our old stage friend, Mr. Leonard Mudie), and wins the transferred affections of Miss Elizabeth Allan.

Mr. Henry Stephenson as Miss Allan's father, and Mr. Lewis Stone, bending a knowing eye on the disarming transgressor, also add to the gayety of a movie that has no other mission than to assuage the woes of the taxpayer. Mr. Edgar Selwyn keeps things going at a nice tempo. And come to think of it, barring a handful of murders, it's a nice film. We don't recall a dubious remark or a drinking scene in it.

Gowns by Adrian?

Gowns by Adrian? we didn't notice. But those worn by Miss Kay Francis in "Mandalay," at the Metropolitan Theater, were certainly by somebody of distinction. For every one of them is a sublimation of (almost) Everywoman's desire to wear grand clothes that make rows of men fall in a swoon at their feet. Pity 'tis — and wonder — that the owner of such a startling array of costumes had to wear with them so determinedly distressed an expression.

But Mr. Ricardo Cortez proved to be such a disappointingly mean (screen) person, and life as hostess in a Rangoon café was so (nearly) ruinous to her character; and then on shipboard to Mandalay Mr. Lyle Talbot came along as a doctor with a weakness for liquor but a kind heart and she was just on the point of saving him when horrid old Mr. Cortez turned up again—under so many appalling circumstances, no lady could wear the smile with a voice, no matter how becoming her outfit.

All this is told with the aid of Mr. Warner Oland as the wicked café proprietor and several other old hands of the studios. And published with the blazonry of forthright photography that takes no chances by relying on the audience's powers of imagination. Rather crude, rather glaring—a little too much muchness. It isn't life and it isn't art. It's just movie.

On the stage, Mr. Will Mahoney dances on a xylophonic looking table he calls a "mahoneyphone," and sings and chatters with lusty good humor.

M. L.

Concerts to Come

Sunday evening, March 4, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Young Musicians' Orchestral and Vocal Ensemble, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 6, in Brown Hall, concert of chamber pieces played by Georges Laurent, Alfred and Bernard Zighera

Thursday evening, March 8, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 9 and 10, in Symphony Hall, eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday, March 14, in the Hotel Statler, fifth Morning Musicale, Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Wednesday evening, March 14, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Student Orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Wednesday evening, March 14, in John Knowles Paine Hall, Cambridge, concert by Mr. Yves Chardon.

Thursday evening, March 15, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, sixth concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, March 15, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, concert by the London String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 16 and 17, in Symphony Hall, nineteenth pair of Symphony concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Native Americans

When the first explorers came to the lower Mississippi River valley they found the aborigines skillfully growing maize, beans, potatoes, artichokes, squash, peanuts and cabbage.

Relief Workers To Widen Scope In Boston Parley

Down at the Morgan Memorial in Boston's south end preparations for an influx of visitors to an annual convention of the National Association of Goodwill Industries, Inc., are under way.

In his office in the Church of All Nations, Dr. E. J. Helms lays his plans for an advance that he hopes will be made during the coming months and years. Behind him lie years of redemptive work among the derelicts of a faulty social system. Before him lies the hope that in the Association of Goodwill Industries is a promise for those men and women who have been made homeless and helpless by the depression.

The work of the Morgan Memorial is well known. It has operated for 30 years as an economic life-saving station. It has saved thousands of crafts wrecked on the reefs.

Charity, Dr. Helm says, is not enough. What these men and women want is an opportunity to work for the things they need. The Goodwill idea has approached a solution. For in the nation there is enough wasted to care for all. Salvaging this waste in Boston has given work to 8000 men and women in the last year. It has paid out in wages during this same period some $3,000,000. And every dollar so expended, Dr. Helms points out, is a dollar spent to salvage self-respect and rebuilt broken morale.

Yet although there are about 100 Goodwill industries throughout the United States, most of them patterned after the original industry in Boston, the possibilities of the work have only been approached.

It is in this spirit that the delegates will gather in Boston on Sunday. It is this spirit that will dominate their conferences over the next week.

It is hoped, Dr. Helms says, to set up a new economic standard. The Goodwill industries are founded on service, divorced from any thought of profit. It is hoped that the Boston conference will establish a national plan to carry on the Goodwill work on a sound and broad basis.

There are three angles to the proposed campaign, Dr. Helms says. The first is economic. Through the Goodwill industries, operating for service instead of profit, the man who needs work will find it. The goods he turns out will be sold at prices within the reach of the millions at the foot of the social ladder, the ones who have had to stand the hardest buffets of the depression.

The second point is a social one. Only through saving work and money earned can the derelicts be really helped. Through the Goodwill industries thousands have been helped upward already. But there are millions more to be reached; to be saved to keep the social structure of the nation intact.

The third angle is the religious one. It is not enough that the poor have the gospel preached unto them only. Through the Goodwill industries, Dr. Helms hopes, will be shown that true religion is not shown in empty phrases but, as stated by St. James, "to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction."

The work that has been done in a few centers and along limited lines must reach out to embrace all those who are in need of what the Goodwill idea has to give. That idea, Dr. Helms says earnestly, is broadening daily, is thrusting its roots deeper into the economic system. It has, he repeats, something that the industrial system of the world must learn, that men and women are of more importance than profits. It is in this spirit that the Fifteenth Annual Institute of the Bureau of Goodwill Industries is assembling. It has a banner it wishes to show the world.

Stalin Scorns Soviet Notion Of Actual Material Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

"the harm which was done to our industries by these childish inventions of 'leftwing' blockheads."

As for the agricultural communes, he declared that they were now being obliged to pass over to the status of the far more numerous "artels," where land, machinery and working animals are common property, but members have their individual homes, gardens and small animals, such as chickens and pigs, and are paid in accordance with the amount and quality of the work which they put in.

Some day, Mr. Stalin predicted, the agricultural commune will again appeal to the peasants, when there is such an abundance of products that it will be easier to buy bread and milk at common storehouses than to raise their own, when the common dining room and laundry will seem more attractive than individual housekeeping. But this is a process of a distant future.

Very interesting is Mr. Stalin's emphatic repudiation of equal wages and distribution of the good things of life, even as a distant ideal.

Calls Leveling Nonsense

"Equalization in the sphere of needs and personal life," he asserted, "is reactionary petty-bourgeois nonsense, worthy of some primitive ascetic sect, but not of a Socialist society."

And he laid down a definition of equality which excludes equal rewards for all, even in the Communist state of society which Russia has not reached:

"(a) Equal liberation of all the toilers from exploitation after the capitalists are overthrown and expropriated.

"(b) Equal abolition for all of private property in means of production after they are transferred to the ownership of the whole society.

"(c) Equal obligation of all to work according to their capacities and equal right of all toilers to receive according to their labor (Socialist order).

"(d) Equal obligation of all to work according to capacities and equal right of all toilers to receive according to needs (Communist society). And Marxism proceeds from the assumption that the tastes and needs of people are not and cannot be the same and equal in quality or in quantity either in the period of Socialism or in the period of Communism."

Another point in which Mr. Stalin rapped the knuckles of the Communists who wish to discard everything that savors of the capitalist technique was in his insistence that money would remain in the Soviet Union for a long time and he spoke of the "pseudo-left babbling" to the effect that direct exchange of products must replace monetary methods.

No More Class Exploitation

He sounded another significant note when he declared that the traditional Bolshevik policy of setting the poor against other classes is to cease, now that "exploiting" classes, such as the kulaks and Nepmen, have been destroyed. He declared in this connection:

"Socialism means not the contraction of personal needs, but their expansion, not renunciation of these needs, but complete satisfaction of them."

Surveying the world scene, Mr. Stalin saw a victory for the Soviet system in the fact that the Soviet Union had almost quadrupled its pre-war industrial output at a time when Germany and England were still below the pre-war figure and America and France were only slightly above it. For an implacable enemy of the capitalist system, he took a relatively optimistic view of the condition of the world outside of Russia, however, declaring that the low point of the world industrial crisis was past.

An important section of Mr. Stalin's speech was devoted to an explanation of the reasons for a number of changes and reorganizations which are taking place in the machinery of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The main purpose of these changes is to insure constant examination of how economic decrees and orders are being carried out, and to see to it that this examination is in the hands of authoritative and responsible men. Mr. Stalin stressed the importance of this point, asserting that "nine-tenths of our failures and breakdowns are attributable to absence of proper checking up on the fulfillment of orders."

Stalin Marks New Era

Mr. Stalin's speech is an outstanding signpost on the dividing line between two eras of Soviet development. The past era has witnessed the ruthless destruction of those classes which, to a greater or a less degree, had enriched themselves through the exercise of those limited rights of private trading and production which existed until 1929. But the sequel to this destruction, contrary to the expectations of some naïve rank-and-file Communists, will evidently not be a pell-mell rush toward a state of affairs where everyone will enjoy the same standard of living. On the contrary, material inequality, within definite limits, is not only sanctioned but even praised and encouraged.

One need not anticipate the emergence of a new class of Soviet millionaires, because the means by which large fortunes are made, factories, railroads, banks, land, natural resources, are all in the hands of the State.

But the approved formula, "From each according to his capacities, to each according to his labor," will permit some pretty wide divergences in salaries and standards of living between the highest and lowest grades of the huge hierarchy of state servants in which almost every Soviet citizen today takes his place.

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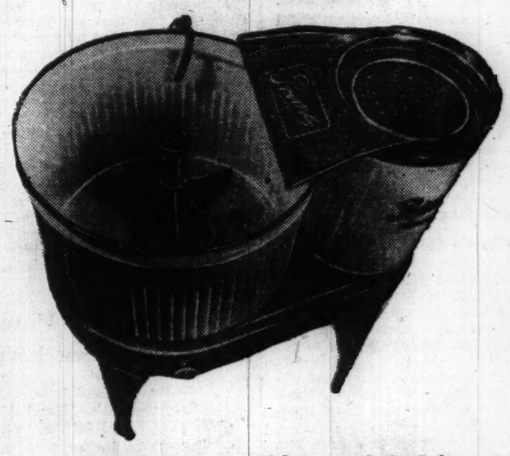

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Roosevelt's Courage and His Resourcefulness Make a Dreary World a Cheery One

Roosevelt's First Year Finds 'Forgotten Men' Remembered

(Continued from Page 1)

istration undoubtedly has had its far-reaching effects in the realm of educational endeavor. The most outstanding accomplishment that I know of lies in the fact that we have been able to do more for the underprivileged. The spirit of sharing with others has been dominant. More children have been supplied with free, hot lunches than ever before and this has had a direct effect on the efficiency of those enrolled in the schools. Even the children seem to sense the New Deal.

Robert J. Watt, Labor Executive
Boston

It must be evident that we cannot return to our old system of competitive guerilla warfare, neither can we continue to borrow ourselves out of debt. But we can, if determined enough, make an attempt under the New Deal to balance our productive and purchasing ability through the further reduction of hours of labor, and in payment of higher wages.

Mrs. Max Land, NRA Executive
Atlanta, Ga.

What has been accomplished by Mr. Roosevelt in the first year as President has been marvelous, but what has been prevented has been equally great.

But for him the country would, in my opinion, have been plunged into revolution and I feel a finer and greater progress is to unfold because of the foundation work of the first year of this Administration.

Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, Educator
Minneapolis, Minn.

President Roosevelt during the first year of his Administration has captured the imagination of the American people because he has dared to experiment with venturesome programs. Notable progress has been made in a number of important respects.

The chief gains, however, resulting from his programs are psychological and education. Some of the things he has tried are in the opinion of competent scholars economically unsound and others to which attention must be given before there is permanent recovery, viz, the stabilization of international currency, the disposition of inter-governmental debts and the loosening of tariff restrictions, remain untouched.

The people nevertheless have a great faith in their President and are still prepared to follow him as his plans for a new social order take form and are given expression by him.

W. L. Stockwell, Masonic Leader
Fargo, N. D.

Without discussing the permanency of President Roosevelt's program, I think his first year has marked a complete transformation in our country's situation. His personality, courage and resourcefulness have caught the imagination of the American people.

He has changed a condition of despair to one of hope and confidence. He has made some mistakes, but he has worked a miracle when we think of the situation one year ago.

R. E. Kennington, Capitalist
Jackson, Miss.

President Roosevelt's first year has restored the confidence of the common people in government. Certainly every man with a business is better off than a year ago. The South is coming back rapidly under his leadership. I'd like to see support-our-President's-policy clubs organized throughout the nation.

William E. Gonzales, Publisher
Columbia, S. C.

We have had presented a new type of government with an old type of courage by a new type of statesman. There has been combined aggressiveness and watchful waiting; experimentation and caution. Moral and political courage of a high order have been displayed. Professors of colorless politics have been counselors rather than political and business magnates. His strength in leadership rests not on belief, in infallibility, but in people's conviction of his love for humanity, courageous devotion to common welfare and a selfless patriotism.

Charles E. Lake, Educator
Cleveland, Ohio

The United States has accepted heartily the presidential leadership which it so eagerly sought. President Roosevelt has demonstrated that he has the intelligence to devise inclusive plans for the improvement of our country, and the courage and power to put these plans into operation. That these plans should be perfectly effective, would be too much to expect. But nearly all will agree that very definite and constructive progress has been made.

H. Bartholomew, City Planner
St. Louis, Mo.

The first year of the Roosevelt Administration is characterized by: First, bold and courageous leadership in attack upon economic problems; second, new emphasis upon the fundamental importance of social problems; third, wise advocacy of planning, national, state, reigonal and city, as the most enlightened means of achieving greater stabilization in business and industry and a more balanced social order.

Henry A. Atkinson, Pacifist
New York

At the end of Mr. Roosevelt's first year we all can thank God from the bottom of our hearts that our President has been bold enough, courageous enough, persistent enough and intelligent enough, in spite of all opposition, to put through a program that assures a place for human needs and human values above property rights.

This program, in its logical development, will, I feel sure, reach out beyond the boundaries of our own nation to include the interests of all nations and all peoples.

Dr. A. W. Beaven, Theologian
Rochester, N. Y.

I think President Roosevelt's first year has been exceedingly courageous, generally constructive and deserves sympathetic and open-minded but intelligent coöperation of all right-minded citizens.

Things are not satisfactory as they are. We obviously have to make some experiments. Somebody has to conduct them. He is the man who can.

If we cannot work together on a voluntary basis by the use of intelligence, to solve our problems within the framework of our democratic system tomorrow looks dark for both our system and for the hope of reaching a proper solution.

Charles S. Dewey, Financier
Chicago

One year ago the country was beaten to its knees; today hope has been restored. The President, like a good general, chose the psychological moment to attack on all fronts, and a careful analysis shows improvement in most branches of industry.

In so great an operation mistakes of judgment have occurred, but a man who can so greatly conceive will undoubtedly acknowledge and correct errors, and moreover the future will undoubtedly prove the misconception of those critics who claim that the President will attempt the permanent regimentation and socialization of industry. Nothing in his past record gives any foundation for such belief.

Virlyn B. Moore, Judge
Columbus, Ga.

Necessity is the mother of crime. An idle brain is the devil's workshop. When conditions are such that people are in want and there are a great number of unemployed, crime will increase. When an opportunity is given of earning a livelihood and employment is available we have a contented people and a great number of citizens who respect and obey the law. President Roosevelt's New Deal has provided employment and opportunity has been given to millions of men to earn an honest living. As a result conditions have greatly improved, especially as to petty crimes. The President is to be commended for the efforts made to better conditions and results show that his efforts have not been in vain.

Sarah Wambaugh, Internationalist
Boston

The President's "good neighbor" policy and the statement by Norman Davis as his representative at the Disarmament Conference that the United States will refrain from any action tending to defeat collective effort to restrain a nation which we agree to be the aggressor, are steps not only toward advancement of our own political and economic interests, but toward a better understanding with other nations.

Willis Battle, Attorney
Columbus, Ga.

The foundations of government trembled when millions could not find work, when farmers became paupers, when every bank was closed. Yet, our people had faith in Roosevelt. That faith has been justified. Presidents are made great by circumstances. Our need and his character have made Roosevelt one of the outstanding men in American history.

S. V. Stewart, Jurist
Helena, Mont.

The outstanding features of the Roosevelt Administration are courage, independence, intellectual honesty and positive leadership. The fact that the President has not been bound by precedents and has frankly told the people when he was experimenting and why, has challenged public admiration and restored confidence.

Malcolm W. Bingay, Editor
Detroit, Mich.

A year has passed but so sweeping in its scope has been the Roosevelt program that no open-minded student of current affairs can honestly tell the outcome. History alone, will give the verdict. A year has seen a tremendous psychological change; panic fear has been eliminated. Business shows great improvement. Whether this is due to stimulants or healthy growth is a moot question. The experimentation is on such a cosmic scale the answer lies in the future. If inspirational leadership will solve our problems they are on their way to solution. but until the cake is baked and out of the oven we cannot eat it.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch Educator
Berkeley, Calif.

President Roosevelt has faced a tremendously difficult situation with great courage and with a willingness to experiment on a large scale in directions which seem promising. He is an admirable leader for the nation at this time.

John F. Hassler, City Manager
Oakland, Calif.

In his first year President Roosevelt has accomplished a great deal, but we must give him more time to see if his policies will work out as he hopes. His public-works projects have been of great benefit to the country, and, as a former bank executive, I feel his banking policy is sound.

Lee Miles, Lawyer
Little Rock, Ark.

The outstanding accomplishments during the first year of the Roosevelt Administration are first prevention of a national revolution, second the renovation of big business crooks, third the saving of the unemployed citizenship of the nation from a standpoint of morale, and fourth creation of an upturn in business conditions.

Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt, Educator
Los Angeles, Calif.

While we should not close our eyes to criticism, the attitude that should be maintained toward the Administration is one of strong loyalty and commendation for the good that has been accomplished during its first year. The farm situation still needs more attention.

S. Odenheimer, Manufacturer
New Orleans, La.

Results of Roosevelt's first year are shown especially in the greatly improved condition of farmers, reduction of unemployment, higher wages and shorter hours for wage earners. The purchasing power of the masses has increased, there is general belief that better times are coming. Roosevelt has shown initiative and courage, and is honestly trying to better our conditions."

Ernest T. Seton, Author
Santa Fe, N. M.

Never in the history of our country has a President done so much original, constructive work during his first year. I don't understand many of the things he proposes but I believe in them because I see results. We are steadily climbing out of the dark valley. In another year we will enjoy prosperity. There is an old saying, "Greatest men have risen out of greatest emergencies." Franklin Roosevelt is a case in point.

Harry A. Wheeler, Banker
Chicago

I believe in the President's honesty of purpose, courage and initiative. In any broad program, such as the President supports, there will inevitably be successes and failures. I am not ready to admit a new era or the possibility of success in the program as a whole.

Albert E. Bailey, Educator
Indianapolis, Ind.

I heartily indorse the Administration. However, the Roosevelt policies do not go far enough or fast enough, particularly in curbing the greed that is fully determined to defeat the New Deal. Crack down on the chiselers, big and little stop; give labor its chance. Wipe out the disgrace of Wall Street.

Marshall Stimson, Lawyer
Los Angeles, Calif.

President Roosevelt has accomplished one major objective at least; he has succeeded in arousing new hope in the American people. This improved morale will help to speed recovery. The people today are convinced of the Government's virility.

Dr. James K. Hall, Educator
Seattle, Wash.

Public psychology has improved and our financial institutions are in better condition. On the other hand, artificial attempts to create a seller's market, monopoly pricing, monetary experimentation are of most questionable long-run efficiency. But it is too early in President Roosevelt's economic policy development to make an accurate appraisal.

L. Ert Slack, Lawyer
Indianapolis, Ind.

President Roosevelt's Administration not only met a physical condition of our country which at the time needed correction and healing, but it also met a condition of thought that also had to be corrected and healed. Financial and other instrumentalities of our Government and people being physical could not in themselves produce a depression. The condition involved is a mental state. I consider President Roosevelt's Administration has been most powerful and directly instrumental in correcting and healing the so-called "depression," by its method of establishing a reassurance, confidence and a truer conception of our relations with one another.

Samuel S. Wallace, Farm Leader
Phoenix, Ariz.

Roosevelt's first year accomplishments surpass those of any other President. He is unafraid to go forward, or to back up. He understands agriculture must succeed before any real prosperity can come for the rest of us, and his measures have enabled thousands of farmers to retain their homes. I expect to see his program bring permanent, sane prosperity, with alterations as new circumstances arise.

C. L. Bardo, Manufacturer
New York

The year just closed, which is the first year of the New Deal, has been one of great national activity and stands unique in our history for the wide variety of new activities and radical departures from all old theories of political science. It is perfectly apparent that the period of adjustment for many of the New Deal's activities is at hand. Some must be modified, rearranged, revised or discarded altogether. The future success of the New Deal will depend entirely upon the wisdom and sound judgment which can be brought to bear upon the right solution of these many problems now.

Robert J. Boone, Attorney
Miami, Fla.

President Roosevelt has demonstrated the broad humanitarian problem of feeding the hungry, given us confidence in ourselves, our fellow man and business institutions; corrected our thinking from that of selfishness and limitation to one of liberality and shown that unity and community of thought and action is far better than individual scatter-fire efforts.

W. L. Whittlesey, Political Teacher
Princeton, N. J.

President Roosevelt has given the country hope and energy to tackle difficulties, more pep, less fear. He has supplied a rallying center, and his has been a program of achievement, a leadership of unity. His policies are necessary experimental, the results tentative, the outcome uncertain, the basic obstacles unremoved, but so far so good, and that's excellent.

Pleasant A. Stovall, Editor
Savannah, Ga.

President Roosevelt's first year has been a marvel. He has arranged the frozen banks and safeguarded deposits. He has classified codes of dealers and industrialists. He has aided the unemployed, has added to the improvements of cities and communities. Business has improved all round. He has found for the United States friends in all countries and has improved the domestic service in every way; and has bettered the money situation.

Mathew Page Andres, Historian
Baltimore, Md.

This year has enabled us to watch history in the making. The first month of Roosevelt's regime saved the country from a crash. He is the fittest man in the country for the times, and provided the unusual measures needed. The country is in good hands and will not be exploited.

Pat O'Mara, Author
Baltimore, Md.

Roosevelt has furnished us with inspiration, but next year will perhaps show whether inspiration is a good substitute for sound economics.

Harrison W. Thomas, Banker
Princeton, N. J.

Last March, a weak market for government issues foreshadowed difficulty for the treasury in meeting its March 15 maturities. A year of the Roosevelt Administration finds the market for treasury issues prepared to absorb even the tremendous amount indicated in the budget if expenditures can be stopped within the limits of the President's figures.

The Rev. R. L. Minker
Wilmington, Del.

I am pleased and thrilled at the courage and intelligence displayed by our President since his inauguration. His leadership, combined with the coöperation he has received from all political parties, is responsible for the uplifted and improved spirits of our people. Without those we could scarcely be on our way to a new and better order.

Charles M. Curtis, Banker
Wilmington, Del.

I am in full sympathy with the present Administration in its effort to overcome the depression that has overshadowed the country. I have full faith in the President and those whom he has called to his aid; they are striving honestly and intelligently to set the nation back again on its feet. I have full hope that the desired goal may eventually reach along lines laid down by the present Administration.

I admire Mr. Roosevelt's courage and his activities but can hardly set an estimate of his economic achievements for the first year of his term.

The Rev. Herman J. Hahn
Buffalo, N. Y.

I think Mr. Roosevelt has accomplished something and is headed in the right direction. He recognizes the duty of the Government to take care of its people and the right of the people to the wealth of the nation. He has adopted a little Socialism to save Capitalism, but he will have to go much further.

J. L. Conter, Labor Executive
Atlantic City, N. J.

We think Roosevelt has done wonderfully well in his first year. We realize it all takes time, and are patient, but we resent the politics and selfishness, the lack of full coöperation, which are holding back more rapid progress.

Mrs. W. M. Angle, Church Leader
Rochester, N. Y.

President Roosevelt's attitude concerning human needs is directing us toward a national social structure that will mean an enriched and more adequate living for all and has encouraged all socially minded organizations to coöperate actively with the Government in its plans toward that end.

Dr. C. L. Smith, Publisher
Raleigh, N. C.

The end of President Roosevelt's first year finds the country anxious but hopeful. He has inspired confidence by his honest and courageous leadership. Extraordinary measures have been taken to meet critical conditions and the results are being watched. In my opinion, the people are with the President.

Sidney Detmers, Research
Buffalo, N. Y.

Enormous sums of money have been borrowed or raised by tax and put into circulation by the Government as wages or relief. This has helped private business. It has been like priming a pump. Whether the water will flow naturally when the priming ceases remains to be seen. The bank crisis was handled well. I am not so sure about some other other measures like the air-mail affair.

Mrs. J. S. McKimmon, Educator
University of North Carolina

During the past year we have witnessed a wonderful experiment in human rehabilitation. And the experiment is working. Women in rural districts whom we have been unable to reach during the past, have taken courage and have given 100 per cent coöperation in the matter of human betterment.

Assistance which in the past was not even counted on has been given freely. We have reached more people in the interest of rural rehabilitation than ever before. With definite ends in view, our farm women seem inspired.

George A. Bartlett, Jurist
Reno, Nev.

Appreciation of serious world-wide conditions existing at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's advent is necessary in order to realize the tremendous responsibilities he has faced. Fair consideration of initiative action prompts me to feel that however radical the steps taken by the Administration, he has established an essential confidence which, nothwithstanding the possibility of some disagreement, which always accompanies departure from ordinary avenues, will nevertheless bring the country within itself and in its international relationships into an eventual full, complete, happy recovery.

Siigmund Ojserkis, Banker
Atlantic City, N. J.

I sincerely feel President Roosevelt was a godsend to the country.

E. B. MacNaughton, Banker
Portland, Ore.

President Roosevelt's first year has been one of real accomplishment. Confidence has increased. Many salutary reforms have been instigated. Business has improved. With it all, the President has retained the support of the Nation. In many of its essentials, the New Deal has justified the expectations of the people."

J. Ross Manahan, Manufacturer
Charleston, S. C.

Roosevelt accomplished a lot, put life into industry, helped retail business, improved agricultural conditions enormously in the Southeast and satisfied national unrest. He handled the banking situation excellently. Also I think he did right in going off the gold standard and devaluating the dollar, particularly if its present value be maintained. The only fly in the ointment is the hugeness of the national debt. I hope he can handle that too.

Mrs. Bertha V. Perry, Attorney
Denver, Colo.

The policy of the Administration during the past year has brought renewed activity to our mining industry; no benefit to the agricultural and livestock industries, and uncertainty and chaos to our sugar beet industry. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment did not accomplish the aims of the President so far as large additional revenue is concerned, and present liquor control here is completely unsatisfactory. The humanitarian policies as embodied in unemployment relief, the CCC, CWA and PWA are courageous and admirable, but handicapped by local politics.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor
Memphis, Tenn.

What this country for the past 10 years has needed most is leadership and Roosevelt has given us leadership. No human being of course is witnout danger of mistakes in small matters but all in all Roosevelt has made a splendid record of achievement. His contribution is a positive contribution to the welfare and to the future of our country for years to come.

Ross Reeder, Publisher
Miami, Fla.

We needed somebody in that position that was not afraid to go ahead and do things. The man who does not make mistakes never gets anywhere, right or wrong. Roosevelt has made this a year of activity and changed the tide from the down to the up grade.

Arthur N. Holcombe, Educator
Cambridge

President Roosevelt's first and greatest task was to dispel the fear which gripped the country a year ago. This he did promptly and effectively. His next task was to arouse a new faith in the future of America. This also he has done. Finally, he has laid the foundation for a new relationship between government and industry. This should result in better economic planning and a safer economic future.

Prof. W. A. Irwin, Washburn College
Topeka, Kan.

Encouraging results of the Roosevelt Administration are the enormous amount of relief to needy persons, 5,000,000 people put to work, and prices returning to normal.

A. Barr Comstock, Attorney
Boston

I voted the Republican ticket at the last election. Since then, however, my fears of this Democratic Administration have been dispelled, and I feel strongly that its worth-while accomplishments to date far outweigh its mistakes and shortcomings.

Harry Olmstead, Banker
Dallas, Texas

I am satisfied with the Roosevelt plans to date. There are more deposits and more ready cash on hand to meet every emergency.

Albert E. Hindmarsh, Educator
Cambridge

The Administration has shown a determination to seek abroad real economic advantages and to put aside idealistic concepts of world leadership. Our foreign policy is concerned with our trade balance. If we are for the moment thinking and practicing economic nationalism at home and abroad it is only because no practical statesman can ignore the realities of world conditions.

J. C. Chaplin, Banker
Pittsburgh, Penna.

He has done remarkable things. No individual or group of men can be perfect but Roosevelt has his finger on the pulse of the nation and knows what he's doing. His critics can offer no alternatives. His deposit liquidation board and Civilian Conservation Camps are splendid.

Courtenay Crocker, Attorney
Boston

A year ago we were destroying ourselves through fear, like a theater crowd at a cry of fire. President Roosevelt dropped the fire curtain, called in the firemen, turned on the sprinkler system, opened the emergency doors and changed our fear to hope. Some damage, probably much damage, will be done by his emergency methods, but who dares say that the results will not be worth the price.

A. A. Rydgren, Insurance Executive
Wilmington, Del.

There is a feeling of confidence that conditions are improving under the Administration of President Roosevelt, although no one your correspondent interviewed today would venture the opinion that the country in general has been or has not been definitely benefited by the President's program. Few, however, are willing to express themselves as to the results of the first year of the Roosevelt Administration. Several expressed themselves as not knowing what gain if any has been made and others hesitated about expressing any opinion in view of the fact that there is a big Republican reorganization rally dinner on hand tonight which is supposed to set the keynote for the party's attitude toward the President's economic program.

S. H. Church, Carnegie Executive
Pittsburgh, Penna.

President Roosevelt's first year in office has shown us that we have a President who has turned his back upon the old leaders and the old formulas and is blazing a new trail toward the achievement of a better civilization for all the people. The nation accepts him and trusts him with absolute confidence as the world's greatest and ablest leader.

Fred F. Florence, Banker
Dallas, Texas

The Roosevelt Administration has improved business 20 per cent over the past year. The farmers are coming in paying loans and mortgages, indicating the best times in years.

The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon
Topeka, Kan.

Roosevelt's attitude toward repeal is to be condemned. Liquor legalization will prove a total loss rather than a source of revenue. The President's proposed increase in armaments is a mistake. The effect on business of his numerous economic measures is still uncertain.

F. R. Coudert, International Lawyer
New York

A year ago, when President Roosevelt took off, this country was threatened with a situation which it is no exaggeration to say was more serious than any in its history since the firing upon Sumter and the ensuing critical days of the Civil War.

Our whole economic and social institution was threatened with disruption. It required the best of a compelling leadership, great understanding of human nature and an indomitable will on the part of the President to stand the process of disintegration and to restore courage and confidence in a people on the verge of financial collapse and moral disintegration, with all its concomitants of untold misery.

This has been done without revolution and through orderly process under the initiative and direction of President Roosevelt, whose personality has inspired the nation to renewed effort and set it again upon the path of integration, industry and progress.

The possibility of revolution was avoided and a social evolution initiated, which however one may criticize it in details, aims to bring about a wiser economy, a fairer distribution of wealth, and, on the whole, a greater approximation of justice among men.

Phone to White House Saved Southern Farm

By the Associated Press

Columbus, Miss., March 3

SYLVESTER HARRIS, who believes in dealing with the man at the top (no understrappers for him), put in a phone call for President Roosevelt to save his farm and got results. Here's what happened, as Sylvester tells it:

"De White House gentleman what answered de phone up ther got mad and said, 'Quit calling de President,' but I keeps on and finally gets him.

"He say, 'Who dis?' and I say, 'It's Sylvester.'

"He say, 'Sylvester who?'

"I says, 'Sylvester Harris, a Nigger down here in Mississippi. A man gettin' ready to take my land and I want to know what to do. De papers say call you and I does and here I is.'

"De President says quiet-like, 'Sylvester, I'll investigate and you'll hear from me.'"

The telephone conversation occurred Feb. 19. Since then George Hamilton, local representative of the New Orleans Federal Land Bank, has received a telegram from Washington requesting investigation of the mortgage on Sylvester's farm and an adjustment through extension.

"Do you think Roosevelt is making business go up or down?"
"Do you think the NEW DEAL is bringing HAPPY DAYS HERE AGAIN?"
"Has the NEW DEAL helped the taxicab business?"
"What do you think of F.D.R.'s first year in office?"
"How do you like the way Roosevelt is handling things?"

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roosevelt Breasts the Tape

	Inaugural Goals	Year's Fulfillments
TO:		
1.	Eliminate fear.	1 and 2. Decisive buoyant action swiftly restored confidence.
2.	Furnish leadership through action.	
3.	Supervise banking.	3. Emergency legislation closed and opened banks on sound basis.
4.	End speculation with other people's money.	4. Securities act makes seller beware. Pending stock market bill would regulate Wall Street.
5.	Provide a sound and adequate currency.	5. Devalued dollar promises adequateness, gold no longer internal standard, but used internationally.
6.	Balance the budget.	6. Regular budget balanced, emergency spending rises to all time peak.
7.	Put people to work (a) by government recruiting, (b) by public projects, (c) by private recovery.	7. Estimated 8,000,000 given jobs—temporary or permanent (a) by CWA—4,000,000 (b) by NRA—3,000,000 (c) by PWA and CCC—1,000,000 leaving 4,000,000 never hired, 2,000,000 unemployable and 2,000,000 plus released by CWA.
8.	Redistribute maladjusted populations.	8. Subsistence homesteads well under way, regional planning progresses.
9.	Raise farm prices.	9. AAA and monetary policy have raised farm prices about one-third.
10.	Stop farm and home foreclosures.	10. Mortgage relief abundantly furnished.
11.	Coördinate relief activity.	11. Federal relief policy pledges "nobody shall starve."
12.	Unify transportation, communications, other utilities.	12. Legislation progresses at unifying utilities.
13.	Restore world trade.	13. New tariff policy pending.
14.	Pursue the policy of the good neighbor.	14. "Hands off" Latin America, aggressive fraternizing at Montevideo, non-committal friendliness with Europe, improved relations with Japan.

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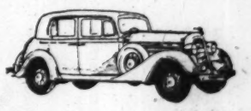
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United States Under Roosevelt Is Credited With Making Saner World Outlook

Nation Finds Forgotten Men Not Just a Campaign Term

Roosevelt Has Remembered—and Americans in Every Walk of Life Look Forward to Second Year of New-Deal Era

Jack Price, Unemployed
Boston

The CWA has given a lot of us a chance to eat two regular meals a day where before we were lucky to get one. I'm all for the President and his codes, and every one of his ideas. We often talk about him and about his plans while we're working on odd jobs and almost everyone I've talked with this last year feels that we'll get a break soon, where a year ago we had all just about given up hope.

Mrs. S. S. MacCahill, Club Woman
Miami, Fla.

Elimination of child labor and a closer union of Capital and Labor already make NRA of permanent value. CWA is leaving much to be criticized, but is an attempt at temporary relief. President Roosevelt's veteran legislation has caused much criticism from those who defended our country in time of greatest need.

Jack Horner, Barber
Princeton, N. J.

I voted for Hoover because I thought a change would be dangerous with conditions as they were. Now I wish I had voted for Roosevelt instead because he has been fearless and has been doing a fine job. If he doesn't succeed it won't be his fault. He is the kind of a man we need in Washington, and I wish we had more like him.

Wallace Knight, Store Manager
Boston

While the so-called white-collar worker may have lost out a bit through cuts in working hours and therefore cuts in wages through the NRA, there have been many other people benefited by employment. In our store, as an example, a complete new shift has been put on to make up for the time lopped off by the NRA. Thus the individual but not the business has profited.

Jack May, Salesman
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Roosevelt surely has kept his promise to take care of the "forgotten man."

I think he is the finest man I know anything about. He has certainly helped me. His first year in office has meant I make from $4 to $6 more a week.

The code has also helped the inside men of the company and it has helped the bakery which is now making money.

Frank Smith, Taxi Driver
Cambridge

The President's got the ideas and we'll follow him. Even though this winter has been the worst in my experience of five years as a taxi driver I feel a whole lot better about it because people are happier. You can see it in their faces and tell it by their voices when they give you an address.

Franz Schmidt, Grocer
Boston

There are more people buying and that's a good sign of prosperity again. I'd say that while individually these codes and new plans cause a lot of bother, they really are helping the country as a whole to get back on its feet.

N. L. Miller, Teacher
Chicago

I think President Roosevelt has been doing an excellent piece of work. He's unbiased, he has no selfish motives and if he's making mistakes he'll be glad to acknowledge them and he isn't making them knowingly.

I was out of a teaching job for a year and this CWES program came along just in time. Our students, too, are all grateful for the opportunity to continue their schooling while waiting for work.

Oscar Griscott, Elevator Boy
Pittsburgh, Penna.

President Roosevelt is a fine man. First I got a job after he came into office. Then my working hours were cut from 72 to 40 without a drop in pay. His first year has been even greater than the public's expectation.

Fred A. Rice, Janitor
New York

Mr. Roosevelt has done it. A year ago, 20 or 30 people a day came to me for work. Now I see only two or three a day—sometimes less. Last year, tenants were going broke and leaving. Now, we have 15 per cent more than a year ago. Maybe half of them are new businesses. I am employing furnishers and plasterers to get things ready for them. That's what the President has done.

B. Concannon, Restaurant Worker
Rochester, N. Y.

I think Roosevelt is the first President since Abraham Lincoln who has been for the working man. He seems to have an idea of how the working man lives. Also he has taken men off the street and put them into CCC camps, giving cities a chance to get back on their feet by taking men from the relief rolls and reducing crime.

L. R. E. Snyder, Welfare Executive
Rochester, N. Y.

In a situation of unparalleled social and economic difficulty, President Roosevelt has led the nation toward a courageous and intelligent attempt at solution. One need not agree with all the details of his program to appreciate the permanent worth of his insistence upon human and social values as fundamental.

Miss T. Plabanek, Millinery Worker
Chicago

I think President Roosevelt is not doing as much as he could. He should go farther. The NRA is fine but it isn't enforced enough. If an employer doesn't live up to the code a girl can't do anything about it.

He just says, 'Well, if you don't like it you can quit.'

Hours are better but our salaries haven't gone up and prices have. I think many people are disappointed. There should be more enforcement.

Miss M. Fisher, Cashier
Chicago

President Roosevelt is certainly making things better. They were pretty bad and it will take a while to get them where they ought to be. Every girl here thinks he has done very well. I never hear any of my friends say anything against him. Our hours are better and so are our wages.

C. M. Wollenberg, Relief Worker
San Francisco, Calif.

What strikes me as most important is that President Roosevelt has restored hope and confidence in thousands of unemployed, and that with this restoration of hope has come a restoration of morale.

E. Elmendorf, Elevator Operator
Rochester, N. Y.

If President Roosevelt's second year is as promising as his first, the working man will be glad he has trusted him. He seems to have no fear of anybody in trying to improve conditions for workers and employers. Everybody has taken new heart.

Fitzhugh McMaster, Citizen
Columbia, S. C.

Since Roosevelt became President, for the first time in the history of South Carolina, the Federal Government has supplanted the State in the affections of the people. They have seen their State powerless to aid them in their distress; they have found in the nation their strength and their comfort. There was no local leadership to give them confidence and encouragement. The self-reliance of Mr. Roosevelt has reacted upon them and they have abounding confidence in his strength and wisdom and, more than this, they believe him a friend who has capacity to lead them out of the slough of despond into the promised land where they will be protected from exploiters and when, for the first time, the United States will be really a government for the whole people.

L. R. Kinlaw, Taxicab Driver
Columbia, S. C.

Roosevelt is the best man ever in the White House in my recollection. I have a friend in him; he has brought me something of hope; he has put men to work. He understands.

Miss Rachel Brand, Saleswoman
Chicago

I think the results of President Roosevelt's first year have been of great benefit to working people. In my own case, I have received both better hours and better salary as the result of the NRA and generally speaking am enthusiastic about what Roosevelt has done. I'm glad I voted for him.

Mrs. A. W. Cannon, Clubwoman
Salt Lake City, Utah

No one, regardless of political affiliations, can look back upon the past year without a feeling of gratitude for President Roosevelt's courageous leadership. He has replaced fear with hope; despair with faith, neglect with help and hate with love. No man could ask for a finer victory than this.

Charles Ramler, Bank Guard
Chicago

As a result of the new working hours established under the NRA, bank guards know, for the first time, just how many hours they are supposed to work. We used to have to work several more hours a day, but now we are restricted to nine hours. I can say the NRA which President Roosevelt has given us has been of considerable benefit to us.

Gerard Nollen, Insurance
Des Moines, Ia.

The results of the first year of President Roosevelt's Administration bear convincing testimony to the effectiveness of his vigorous and courageous leadership. This year of necessary experimentation should now be used as a foundation for a clearly defined program which reduces to a minimum elements of uncertainty which still retard the recovery of normal private enterprise.

C. E. Childe, Transport Head
Omaha, Neb.

Roosevelt's leadership has saved the nation from collapse; transformed our outlook from panic and despair to courage and hope; started us on new paths, new ideals of government and human relationships. A magnificent record for one year; but the real test lies ahead.

Fred H. Kohnke, Taxi Driver
Chicago

I believe Roosevelt has tried to do more than any other President has ever tried to do to help the working people. He seems to be especially interested in the poor man.

H. Weir Cook, World War Ace
Indianapolis, Ind.

It behooves all of us to be exceedingly loyal to those whom we entrust with high office. I am convinced that there is a limit to which experimentation may be carried in Government with safety. I would urge that there be caution and moderation in experimentation in our Federal Government. There is danger that with haste there may come undue waste. My adult life has been spent in the field of aviation. I believe a grave mistake has been made in the canceling of air-mail contracts and the disturbing of our aviation set-up.

J. K. Kinniburgh, Secretary Executive
Casper, Wyo.

This north-central part of the mountain region is grateful to Roosevelt's first year for giving us the Casper-Alcova Reclamation Project, which is giving needed employment now and will serve as the industrial backbone of this section for many years to come. The whole outlook is more promising than a year ago. And our only cause for alarm is the recent Administration threats to the sugar beet industry.

"Pete" Estock, Laborer
Chicago

President Roosevelt's first year has done a lot of good for the working people. This job was a life-saver for us, my wife, myself and children, because for a long time I couldn't get more than a day's work a week and didn't know what to do. This job's been paying 65 cents an hour, 8½ hours a day. My two brothers-in-law got called right back to their old jobs almost as soon as Roosevelt went in and they're still working. That looks good for Roosevelt, too.

Mrs. F. C. Basenberg, Clubwoman
Birmingham, Ala.

The impressive thing about President Roosevelt's term so far is the way he has taken the public into his confidence. He has handled the relief problem in a very systematic way and set the groundwork for the real recovery this year. For the first time women have been called on to take an important part in government affairs.

John Cogan, Janitor
Princeton, N. J.

He is making living too expensive for the ordinary man, and I'm sore at this business of throwing out postmasters when they are good and we like them and they've had the job for years.

Patrick Murphy, Laborer
Boston

The President's a fine man and his Administration so far has brought work to many of us who had just about given up. I can say for myself that I'm getting $3 a week more than I did a year ago and that, I'm sure, is due to President Roosevelt and his Administration and I want to thank him.

Paul Scharrenberg, Labor Official
San Francisco, Calif.

The Roosevelt Administration reflects the determined courage of its smiling leader. He is establishing an enduring New Deal in which time-honored American traditions will find enlarged expression in a broader social justice.

Charles Evans, Gas Salesman
Brookline

As far as I'm concerned it has been a good year. But there are other gas station men who won't agree with that. However, I think it's about an even split. Of course, we can't tell what it is all coming to or where it is going to lead us . . . but I for one am more than willing to follow whatever the President says is good for us.

Orren J. Turner, Photographer
Princeton, N. J.

In my opinion, the greatest achievement of President Roosevelt during the year has been the taking of politics out of Government, thereby convincing the world that justice is the root of existence for human beings and enforcement the key to national security.

Harold Conover, College Policeman
Princeton, N. J.

I think Roosevelt has been doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. I don't think his moves have done as much as people expected, but I think they have been expecting too much and not doing enough themselves.

And She Will Never Forget This Day

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

President Roosevelt Gets the First Buddy Poppy
Little Imogene Laura Stone, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, Was Accorded the Honor of Pinning It on His Lapel, and Traveled From Michigan to Washington for the Purpose.

Constructive Action Marks Period Since Last March 4

(Continued from Page 1)

followed. Advance has been steady ever since.

Behind this relatively simple outline of results lie the efforts and ingenuity of the group of men who make up the Roosevelt Administration. What they have done, or rather what the President drawing on their collective knowledge and ability has done, constitute the high lights of the year—the chapter headings for future volumes. In briefest outline they follow:

First Step—Panic to Confidence.

March 4, 1933, dawned with the nation in the depths of despair and millions fearing that the inauguration of President Roosevelt would prove the final step to ruin. Many caught their first ray of hope as they listened to a militant inaugural address.

Then, as one swift stroke followed another, public imagination thrilled to their boldness and simplicity. At the end of the first two days newspaper headlines recorded, "Strong Hand Brings Confidence in Steady March Forward."

The President had in the meantime sworn in his Cabinet, ordered every bank in the country closed, slapped a virtual embargo on gold exports and summoned Congress to meet in extraordinary session March 9, just five days after he had taken the oath of office. Before that date, national and state banks had been allowed to open to meet essential needs. Congress convened on the appointed day with the nation expectant and, for the first time in three years, truly hopeful of better days to come. In five brief days Franklin Roosevelt had reversed the mental attitude of the country.

Second Step—the Special Session

From March 9 to June 16 Congress labored diligently, and on the whole expeditiously, at the colossal task of building the great recovery machine according to the plans and specifications sent to it in an almost continuous daily stream from the White House.

On the first day of the session both Chambers passed and sent to the President emergency banking legislation requested in his opening message that morning. Neither had even had time to read through the bill. During the next five days both Chambers also acted on the drastic economy bill which formed the corner stone of the subsequent monetary program.

The effect was almost instantaneous. On March 13 the banks threw open their doors, followed two days later by the stock exchange which resumed operations with stocks booming upward as they had not since the fall of 1929. Meanwhile hoarded gold began to flow back into the banks along with rivers of hoarded currency. In swift succession the following events then took place:

March 14—Beer bill rushed through House, through Senate two days later and signed April 6.

March 27—Roosevelt abolished Farm Board, uniting all farm credit agencies in one administration under Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr.

April 19—Roosevelt clapped an official legal embargo on all gold exports, sending the dollar down on foreign exchanges and stock booming upward on domestic exchanges.

April 28—The Senate passed the Farm Bill, adding to it the Thomas inflation amendment further paving the way for subsequent monetary developments including the eventual devaluation of the dollar to its present level.

New Problems and Old Met

In the meantime the President had taken the lead in preparing for the coming World Economic Conference, not having as yet realized the full nationalistic implications of what he was doing at home. A rapid series of spectacular conferences with chief ministers of many states supposedly paved the way toward joint world action against the forces of depression.

On May 9 the old ogre of a bonus army, which had so plagued Mr. Hoover a year before, raised its head again, only to be met deftly and quietly with free quarters in a nearby deserted Army camp and free tickets to CCC camps already being organized to take the unemployed youth of the nation out of hobo jungles and put them where their energies would be turned to the joint good of themselves and country.

On May 12 the groundwork was completed for farm relief with the signing of the Agricultural Adjustment Act carrying a $500,000,000 appropriation for unemployment relief and $2,000,000,000 for farm mortgage refinancing. Within six more days the President had also signed the bill setting up the Tennessee Valley Authority, thereby inaugurating the first application of long-range economic planning to a major area of the United States. In between the two acts he turned again to foreign affairs long enough to address an appeal to 54 nations, including Russia, for disarmament and nonaggression, incidentally toning down the rising German Nationalist Socialist threat to the peace of Europe.

Repeal of Gold Clause

May 27 saw the discharge of the inauguration day pledge to stop "gambling with other people's money." On that day the President signed the revolutionary securities act making the issuer and seller of any security responsible for the accuracy of all statements made about it.

On the same day the House completed the gradual process by which the United States left the gold standard, by repealing the gold clause in all federal and private obligations. From that day forward gold was no longer a dead weight on the back of recovery efforts.

Also on that day newspaper headlines were blazing with the stock market profits made by the "inside few" as brought to light by the Senate's stock market investigation.

While the World Economic Conference got under way Congress polished off the last odds and ends of its legislative job, including the Wagner unemployment service bill, the deposit insurance bill, the home owners loan bill and most important of all, the National Industrial Recovery Act. With the recovery machine then as complete as the "braint trust" could conceive it, Congress adjourned, the President named Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to administer industrial recovery, and set off for a sailboat vacation to Campobello, New Brunswick on board the Amberjack II.

Third Step. The Experiment Under Way

From the adjournment of the special session to the middle of July was the heyday of the New Deal. Public enthusiasm was complete and untainted by doubt or criticism.

The press was unanimous in support of the President and everything he had done. Opposition was nonexistent even from political sources. Both NRA and AAA swung into action, throwing into sharp relief as they moved forward the extreme nationalistic tendency of the domestic recovery program.

Economic self-sufficiency became the order of the day, leading inevitably to the President's startling message of July 3 which ripped viciously at the gold standard countries, drove the already shaky London Economic Conference to final and complete collapse.

Rapid strides at home had shut the avenue of world coöperation to the President.

Fourth Step. The First Set-Back

General Johnson had foreseen what happened next. From the beginning of the NRA he did everything in his power to prevent industrial overproduction in aticipation of scheduled price rises under the new codes.

But industries had too many ways of stalling off their codes while they were producing. The NRA struggled helpless as factories, mills and mines piled up vast surpluses at low costs.

Finally, toward the middle of July, the saturation point was reached. Production dropped off sharply, pulling the supports out from under the stock market boom.

It crashed with a sickening thud as 10,000,000 shares were sold in a single day, cotton prices tumbled and the wheat pit closed. Almost over night the gain of four months was wiped out.

Overconfidence and excessive optimism had paved the way for a fall. From that moment the country knew it would have to wait patiently for a recovery based on the tedious operation of economic law.

Fifth Step. Blue Eagle to the Rescue

Into this devastating breach the Administration promptly hurled the blanket NRA code and sent the Blue Eagle forth over the land to stand guard over every shop, office, factory, mill and mine as a shrill call to patriotic unselfishness and a sharp warning to the slacker and profiteer. Throughout August and September this device kept the country at a war-time pitch of patriotic fervor culminating in one of the greatest day of parades ever known. From coast to coast the nation marched, while in New York, General Johnson himself witnessed the most amazing demonstration ever put on by that amazing city. To back up this blue-eagle drive, the Administration did everything possible to stimulate the expenditure of public works funds which had not yet begun to trickle down into the pockets of the average man. The navy, incidentally, got its start toward realization of its fondest dream—a full treaty-strength fleet—out of the frantic efforts to push PWA along at this time.

But the response was disheartening. The Blue Eagle was too late to provide much employment. Production was six months ahead of demand in many industries and factory workers were laid off almost as fast as merchants and business houses took on more clerks. Wages and farm income stayed down while prices mounted. Milo Reno touched off a farm strike which blazed across the prairie states and sent eight governors to Washington for help. Winter was dead ahead with millions facing cold and hunger.

Sixth Step. October Rabbits

Those who foresaw the crash as October advanced had not, however, yet learned sufficient respect for Mr. Roosevelt's amazing powers of improvisation. Seemingly without the slightest effort he pulled the "Warren Gold Purchase Plan" out of the hat—and recognized Russia.

With those two sensational events to talk and think about, the farm revolt and coming winter were momentarily forgotten. And by the time they were remembered again it was discovered that the inflationary tenor of the gold plan had smothered the farm revolt.

Then came the most brilliant stroke of all—the Civil Works Plan. By the time snow began to fall, 4,000,000 unemployed again knew the feel of hard money in their pockets, and what was more important, began spending it. Department store tills filled up as the country prepared for the merriest Christmas it had enjoyed since 1929.

Seventh Step—On Firm Ground

January opened with Mr. Roosevelt at a second peak of popularity achieved, fortuitously, just as Congress convened to pass the budget for the new fiscal year and make such revisions and additions to the recovery machine as experience had indicated were necessary.

Jan. 4 witnessed the most candid budget message of all time—a message which calmly forecast a record public debt of $32,000,000,000 and expenditures of $1,000,000,000 a month until the emergency was definitely over.

As if to make up for this jolt to the country, Mr. Roosevelt, on Jan. 15, gave business and industry the present they had most earnestly desired—a relatively stable dollar. The prompt but restrained response gave both administration and public at large more satisfaction and more grounds for optimism than anything before achieved. This time, they felt, the steady advance of the stock market was based on solid rock and reflected the sure advance made along every front.

The Year Ends

But the year drew to its close in a blaze of action and uncertainty. On the one hand the air-mail sensation, a burst of graft investigations, and the redoubled threat of rigid federal control of the stock markets produced doubt and dismay in conservative circles.

There was evidence that ordinary people all over the country felt much more sympathy with this reform movement—however brusque—than their higher-placed brethren.

John Schaner, Taxicab Driver
Atlantic City, N. J.

I think his first year has been very good. If he carries out the rest of his Administration the way he has done so far it will be fine.

Democrats Escape Stigma of Boasting

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3

THE Democratic National Committee has withdrawn a review it prepared of President Roosevelt's first year in the White House, entitled "One Year's Record." Charles Michelson, publicity director, made this explanation:

"Because this story was issued through the offices of the Democratic National Committee and because the committee at this time is anxious to avoid the issuance of any statement which can be possibly construed as partisan propaganda detrimental to a united national effort for recovery, the release referred to is hereby withdrawn from publication."

Europe Unites in Its Praise For Courage of Roosevelt

Admiration for His Initiative Coupled With Hesitation to Predict Effect of His Policies on World Welfare

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What does Europe think of Franklin D. Roosevelt?

The Associated Press asked that question in the capitals and trade centers of the Old World on the eve of the President's first year in office.

Unanimous admiration for his courage and popularity coupled with reluctance to predict the international effects of his economic policies was the broad result.

Here is the picture:

BERLIN, March 3 (AP)—Germany's admiration for President Roosevelt as a man and leader has not yet produced any final expression about his economic and financial reform at the end of the first year of his Administration.

Sentiment concerning Roosevelt held all up and down the Reich was typically expressed in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt:

"While the President's economic policies have brought no convincing results, nevertheless his great service is that through courage to act he has inspired the American people to new hopes of their economic future."

The magnitude of Roosevelt's endeavors and his policy of quick action has consistently evoked praise in Germany. The verdict on his ultimate success has been held in abeyance, the view being that it is still too early to pass judgment.

The National Socialist press has tended to emphasize the fact that the President's policy is based on authority powers but in general it admitted the spirit of Roosevelt's Administration was far from Fascist.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 3 (AP)—Mr. Jaako Kahma, managing director of Finland's export union, said today:

"President Roosevelt's policies, having led America to a sounder state of affairs, eventually will drive other countries to devaluate their currencies. A new economic period in the world is remolding capitalism. Finland follows Roosevelt's experiments with sympathetic interest."

PARIS, March 3 (AP)—Admiration for President Roosevelt's success in rousing the American people from despair to hope, combined with doubt as to the wisdom of his economic policies marked French continental opinion today as his first year in office ended.

"Really it is a new America—young, ardent, vibrant," wrote the New York correspondent of the newspaper Matin today.

Even the bitter criticism which a year ago grected Roosevelt's monetary policies has given way to more favorable comment. To the press, the real miracle is that while furnishing real leadership he is still able to retain his popularity.

Orthodox financial opinion is reflected in that of Dr. M. G. Mitzakis, former inspector of the Bank of France, who was chiefly disappointed in Roosevelt's abandonment of the gold standard.

"There is not an economist in France who believes that artificial devaluation of money is capable of reëstablishing it," he said.

Before Premier Gaston Doumergue was called to office it was common to hear the man in the street declare, "What France needs is a Roosevelt."

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—The prominence given President Roosevelt's messages today on tariff and disarmament in London's morning newspapers furnished renewed indication of the keen interest with which his Administration has been watched here in the last year.

Numerous comments from time to time have expressed unreserved admiration for his forceful character and able leadership, even while his policies were viewed with doubt; elsewhere the policies themselves received appreciative notice.

"America is definitely past her crisis," blazoned the Telegraph in one of a series of large headlines displaying the latest news from the United States.

STOCKHOLM, March 3 (AP)—Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, director of the Swedish Budget said today:

"President Roosevelt saw the dreadful danger of constantly falling prices, and unique among statesmen had the courage of his opinions. His policies are the most grandiose effort in the history of man to prevent a catastrophe which would endanger society.

"The capitalistic economic system is tremendously strong and will only shiver when put to the test of prolonged intense crisis caused by deflation."

LIVERPOOL, Eng., March 3 (AP)—Prof. Ernest R. Dewsnup, of Liverpool University, formerly of the Universities of Chicago and Illinois said today:

"Whatever may be the merits and demerits of Roosevelt's plans, there are three fundamental assets of the American nation promising future prosperity. The first is the immensity of natural resources, second the amazing adaptability and ingenuity of its people, and third, frankly, Roosevelt himself."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 3 (AP)—The leading Danish economic weekly said today:

"In his inaugural speech President Roosevelt said America wishes to be a good neighbor to other countries, and he lived up to his word."

The paper said Roosevelt's policies have been a great boon to the American people," and fortunately every breeze of better times in one part of the world is immediately felt in the rest of the world."

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'Men on Street' in the Saar Talk of National Socialism And Merit of League's Rule

Conflicting Views Given by Hitlerist Sympathizers and Trade Unionists—Fatherland Exiles Contrast 'Old Germany' and the Third Reich

The Saar
Third of Four Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN—"What is your opinion of the Saar Government?" I asked a prominent citizen of Saarbrücken, as we strolled along the river to the quiet residential quarters beyond the town center.

"The trouble is that the Government has not realized that the Germany of today is very different from that of a year ago," he replied. "The League's commission, in my opinion, is the "Treuhänder" (trustee) on behalf of Germany. As such, it should be sensitive to what has happened since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor. For our people are German, governed by German feelings, ruled by German laws, so that we cannot but be influenced by all that has recently happened beyond the Rhine.

"When a government objects to our shouting "Sieg Heil" for the Reich's President or the Reich's Chancellor, it may declare it to be illegal, but no law can suppress our national feelings. The great pity is that an unbridgeable gulf exists between our deeply-rooted sentiments and the alien sentiments of the commission members."

Origin of Differences

"Would you agree that most of these differences between Government and people, according to the recent reports to Geneva, have arisen since the rise of National Socialists in Germany, and are laid at their doors?"

"Undoubtedly, there have been excesses by individuals, but that cannot be charged to the official party. The Marxists and Communists are responsible for as much. You have seen our shop windows, full of pictures of Hitler and other prominent figures in Germany today and of National Socialist literature. The Government may prevent our workmen from wearing National Socialist badges or flying Hakenkreuz flags, but a great national movement must have its way."

"But what of the complaint against local National Socialist terrorism?" I persisted.

"Certain unpleasant things have happened, I admit. But . . . the trouble is that, living as we do in the first aftermath of the German revolution, it is impossible for people to realize the necessity for a little more patience. The Saar population is German through and through as you know . . . yet, I suppose it is hard for certain temperaments to realize that a sturdy oak can thrive without any hothouse tratment. Let it have plenty of fresh air, is my advice."

Trade Unionist Questioned

"Do you think the Saar will return to Germany in 1935?" I asked a Christian Socialist Trade Union leader.

"Think!" he almost shouted, "there is no question about it. Doesn't a people want to return to its own fatherland?"

"But," I proceeded, "you are an old trade unionist of 30 years' standing. What will you do in a Germany in which all that for which you have fought, has disappeared?"

"Yes, I know," he replied, "the change which came over Germany naturally gave us a shaking-up. But we trust that the new ideas of comradeship and the new industrial code of honor, which the Chancellor has introduced will compensate for many deficiencies in our present trade union organization. We older men must admit there were many weaknesses in the old system. As you know, we Christian (Roman Catholic) trade unions always stood for an organization free from political attachments, working only for the workers' interests."

"Do the workers think the same?"

"The best answer is to be found in the growth of our organization during the past few months. In the new "Deutsche Gewerkschaftsfront" there are today, 74,000 members, whereas in the Socialist trade unions there are only 15,000 to 18,000 members—and their numbers are dwindling month by month."

"True Story" of Third Reich

Strolling down the Bahnhofstrasse one morning I stopped before a crowd which was exerting all its efforts to read the headlines of some newspapers hung in a window. It was a Marxist bookshop. The books and papers there offered for sale, rather amazed a visitor from Germany where such literature has long been banned.

Books purporting to tell "the true story" of all that is happening in the Third Reich, brochures and newspapers written by German exiles in Paris, Prague and elsewhere and the "Brown Book of the Reichstag Fire," lay side by side with copies of the local Socialist dailies, Volksstimme and Freiheit, the latter boldly claiming in its headlines to be the only free German newspaper today.

The crowd of curious onlookers was so great that they had to be moved on by the police. In the temporary excitement, a middle-aged man and I became rather mixed. Our mutual apologies sufficed as introductions.

After a few preliminary remarks, I asked his opinion regarding the Saar and Germany. He looked at me suspiciously for a moment and then said, "I have worked for more than 30 years in the coal mines of the Saar—except for my time in the war. I fought for Germany. I am German through and through. My family came from Westphalia 75 years ago. Yes, I shall vote for Germany in the plebiscite. But," he added, almost defiantly, "that does not mean for National Socialism. I am a Social Democrat and intend to remain one. My vote will be given not for myself, but for my children. They must remain German."

"What do you expect from the Third Reich?" I asked.

"Nothing," he replied bluntly. "I am a marked man and shall be lucky to be left alone to continue working."

"And yet you will vote to return?" I persisted.

"Yes. All governments are temporary—but Germany—my fatherland—that is for ever."

Is There Oppression?

In a small picturesque little "Gasthaus" where Communists and Socialists and exiles from Germany meet I entered into another conversation.

"Is there any National Socialist oppression here?" I asked.

"You won't see it if you walk down Bahnhofstrasse behind a policeman," answered a keen intellectual-looking young man with a grin. Another added:

"But we know what happens when we want a room for our meetings! What happens if a man tries to sell our newspapers. I'm from Hamburg and I'd like to know who broke a certain news agent's shop windows, because he was a Jew and sold the Volksstimme and Deutsche Freiheit, and what about moral pressure—"

"Immoral, I call it," interjected my first friend.

"What hapeened only a few days ago," the other continued. "I was watched by a dozen eyes when I didn't give the Hitler salute in a certain shop here. Why, a relative of mine who works in (he mentioned a well-known store) was warned that if he couldn't read anything better than the Volksstimme, he had better look for another job."

In turn each gave his own interpretation of National Socialist dictation. When I interrupted with the remark that these stories were very like those which National Socialists were telling against the Marxists, one very determined-looking young fellow replied: "All we want is to be left alone, to go our own ways and think our own thoughts."

In Neunkirchen I met a highly cultured Roman Catholic official, who was there for the day on business.

"Some people say, that you Roman Catholics hold the key to the coming plebiscite?" I remarked.

"That is going too far," he replied, "for though three-fourths of the Saar population is Roman Catholic, I do not think that in this matter religion will be the deciding factor. Many will probably adopt my attitude, that is, though I am opposed to National Socialism, especially its racial theories and its sterilization decree, I vote for returning to Germany. . . For," he added philosophically, "governments come and governments go, but Germany will last for many a generation."

"What about the necessity of importing international police for the Saar plebiscite?" I asked a certain Saar burgermeister.

"There is absolutely no need of them. Even if there were a possibility of some terrorization from certain quarters, which I do not believe, I should still be against it. The bad feeling it would bring would rankle like the occupation of the Rhineland!"

Saar Capital Dressed in Holiday Attire

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stores of Saarbrücken Decorated for Labor Day

'Free' Students To Enter College
(Continued from Page 1)

such as the classical languages required by many colleges for entrance, are tossed overboard. The next step in the experiment is working out plans with college officials to test the work of these "free" students coming to them.

"It becomes increasingly clear that the trend of change in school and college relations is in the direction we have taken," said Mr. Aiken. "Many schools have joined the association chiefly for the purpose of following this work, which has done much to lift the deadweight holding down the initiative of secondary school men."

The more advanced of the progressives are more concerned with the problem of realizing the "New America" on the theory that it is useless to talk about school technique when the very life of the school itself is threatened. The term "scared rabbits" was applied frequently to the Department of Superintendence which was here early in the week.

"If we don't look out we will be pickled rabbits instead of scared rabbits," said Prof. Stuart A. Courtis of the University of Michigan, speaking about the challenge of Fascism.

"We'll be put in labeled bottles and told what we can and cannot do."

Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University, in elaborating on plans nation-wide for a campaign of adult education to organize a pressure group which will support President Roosevelt in taking over the credit agencies, basic industries and utilities, announced that $50,000 annually from an unnamed source was available for financing. The campaign will be launched within a few weeks.

"President Roosevelt will go as far to the left as he is pushed," Dr. Rugg asserted. "We aim at uniting about 14,000,000 of the more intelligent and alert people into such a pressure group."

Mr. Willard W. Beatty of Bronxville, N. Y., president of the association, called for federal aid for the schools, principally in the interests of equalization of education.

"Whatever is planned for the victims of the depression must be seen in terms of its possible contribution to a permanent solution of educational inequality," he said. "There is no longer need to fear federal subsidy as a preliminary step to federal interference with individual initiative."

President Constance Warren of Sarah Lawrence College called for more action from students—let students act instead of teaching the history of the theater, teach them to paint instead of just appreciation of art.

Cosgrave Rejects De Valera's Offer Of Dublin Truce

Heated Debate Resumed as to Whether Blue Shirts Are Private Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 3—Mr. William T. Cosgrave has turned down Mr. Eamon de Valera's proposal that the Blue Shirts should voluntarily give up their uniforms and call a truce in their fight against the Government.

"Mr. de Valera wants the Opposition to do for him what he believes will be impossible under the bill banning the Blue Shirts," Mr. Cosgrave said. And he added, "Frankly I see no prospect of such agreement."

The second reading of the Blue Shirt bill was therafter carried by 80 votes to 60.

The debate was again marked by much heat. Mr. de Valera vehemently accused the Blue Shirts of provoking breaches of the peace, whereupon loud protests came from across the hall. "Arrest all who do and you won't get many," shouted one Opposition Deputy. "I charge you with provoking disturbances," Mr. de Valera shouted back. "By your movement you are creating an internal problem of disarmament."

"But the Blue Shirts are not armed," said Mr. James Dillon, one of the vice-presidents of the United Ireland Party.

Despite Mr. Dillon's denial Mr. de Valera later repeated the charge. The whole strategy of the Opposition, he said, is "based on the knowledge that the country is in a difficult position, and so now they are raising a private army."

Mr. Cosgrave in turning down Mr. de Valera's proposal for a truce and voluntary disbandment of the Blue Shirts said they had no security that if they did so the Government would be able to maintain order at political meetings.

He added, however, that if the Government had any offer to make to the Opposition on either political or economic matters the Opposition is ready to consider it. But he did not feel particularly hopeful as to the result in view of the wide differences separating the two parties.

Barrier to Yugoslav Unity Seen by Exiled Serb Leader In Present Dictatorial Rule

Pribitchevitch Urges Overthrow of Régime and the Establishment of a State Community of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Stern measures are being taken by the Yugoslav Government to smother an appeal to Serbs to overthrow the present dictatorial régime.

The appeal, which has been circulated from abroad by Mr. Svetozar Pribitchevitch, a distinguished Serbian now in exile, stresses the injustice to the Croats of the existing Government under King Alexander and calls for recognition of their right to determine their own status even though they should decide on complete independence.

A number of recipients of this document have been arrested. Dr. Veceslav Wilder, a well-known politician, has been committed to prison for 15 days.

Mr. Pribitchevitch played an important rôle in the creation of Yugoslavia and for 10 years thereafter was National Representative and Cabinet Minister. He was leader of the Independent Democratic Party, composed largely of new province Serbs, and in 1927 joined with the Croatians in opposing Belgrade hegemony. Since the advent of the dictatorship he has spent his time in prison, internment or exile.

In his appeal Mr. Pribitchevitch points out that Serbia is held responsible for this dictatorship, for the dictatorship had its origin in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, and was proclaimed by the former King of Serbia. It relies for support mainly on the generals, who are Serbs of Serbia, upon the higher bureaucracy, principally recruited in Serbia. Furthermore, he contends, it is the Serbs of Serbia who have reacted the least against the dictatorship.

"Moreover, the Serbs," the appeal says, "ought to know that they have no right—moral, political, national or historic—to dominate the Croats or to hold them forcibly in a community with themselves."

Mr. Pribitchevitch urges "a state community of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, based on equality and justice, such as was asked for in the Zagreb resolution of Nov. 7, 1932. It is my opinion," he continued, "that the Croatian question should be settled in a manner that would enable the Croatian state to be constituted within the framework of a common state. I am even in favor of the entry of Bulgaria into the community, as a member enjoying equal rights."

Montana Leads in Visitors

Montana led all states in 1933 visitors to Glacier National Park with 22,937. California was second with 2836, Washington third with 2468.

The Editor's Puzzle

262

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(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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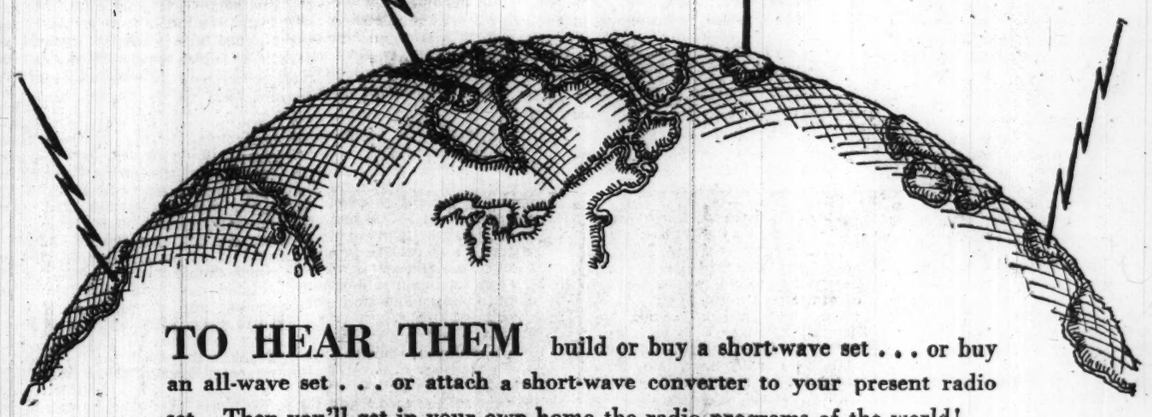

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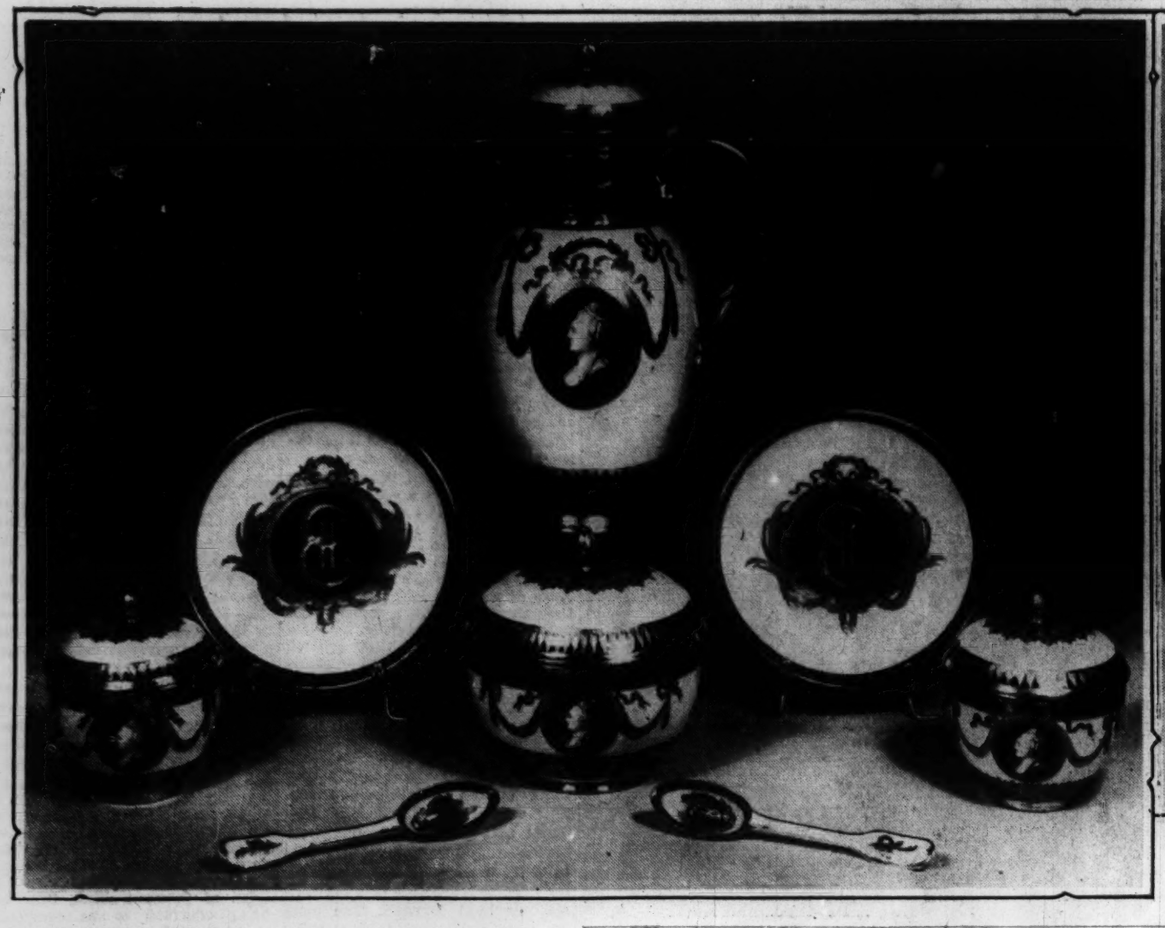

Left, Courtesy of Mme. and Lieut.-Col. Popoff, Paris, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right, Courtesy of M. Alexandre Popoff.

The highest ceramic achievements of the Far East and of Europe are exemplified in the exhibition, "Porcelain Through the Ages," held at the London house of Sir Philip Sassoon. Above are pieces of German porcelain, the thrush and two pheasants at the center being Dresden work of 1745-50, while the partridges at the left and right were made in Berlin about 1760. The natural coloring of the birds' plumage is rich in yellows, browns, greens, blues and black. At the left is a group from the Russian imperial factory, made about 1768 for Empress Catherine

Porcelain Through the Ages

By FRANK RUTTER
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ONE of the most beautiful and valuable collections of china, Oriental and European, ever assembled under one roof, is now to be seen at the house of Sir Philip Sassoon, where a Loan Exhibition illustrating "Porcelain Through the Ages" will remain on view till March 27. It is estimated that the contents of this exhibition, numbering well over 2000 pieces drawn from British private collections, and all of the highest quality, must be worth, even under present conditions, something like $3,000,000.

Two rooms are devoted to Oriental porcelain, two to Continental among which are some of the finest examples of Dresden and Sèvres, while the entire Ball Room, facing Park Lane, is given up to English china, and here the collections of Chelsea and Bow figures may fairly be described as unique.

Never previously, in any loan exhibition in England, has so remarkable an opportunity been afforded of comparing the highest achievements of East and West in porcelain. As a result, Anglo-Saxons may justly pride themselves on the way in which the finest Chelsea and Bow figures emerge with credit from the ordeal of comparison with figures from the master-potters of China.

In the Far East true porcelain dates from the tenth century of our era, and some exceedingly rare examples of Sung porcelain may be seen in this exhibition, notably the pieces of Ko ware and Kuan ware lent by Sir Percival David. Equally notable are the cabinets filled with fine examples of the magnificently decorative aubergine and turquoise of the Ming dynasty. To this section Mr. George Eumoriopoulos is a most generous lender.

Other features of the Chinese rooms are the cabinets filled with brilliant and superbly modeled K'ang Hsi figures of birds and animals, showing all the wealth and variety of color and the unsurpassed technical accomplishment which distinguished the productions of this enlightened period.

Queen Mary's great love and expert knowledge of all kinds of china are well known, and Her Majesty's unerring eye for fine quality may be discerned in the exquisite "Seated Figure of Kuan-Yin." This lovely example of the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-95), which is one of the several pieces of the period which she has graciously lent to the Sassoon exhibition.

A great rarity of immense historical interest in the Continental section is a portion of the tea service made for the Empress Catherine the Great about 1768 in the Russian Imperial Factory. This is lent by Lt. Col. and Mme. Popoff of Paris, who also sent some exceedingly fine examples of Dresden. To these collectors we owe the presence of an enchanting aviary of porcelain birds, among which may be mentioned the superb black and yellow Dresden "Thrush" (c. 1745), a pair of Dresden "Pheasants" (c. 1750), and another pair of equally beautiful "Partridges" made about the same time, say 1760, in the Berlin factory. The colors of these last—brown, black and green—are very brilliant and of a quality that compares favorably with the black, brown and blue of the Dresden pheasants.

Notable among the Sèvres is the set of five vases and covers, painted by Dodin and Gerard and gilded by Vincent, with date letters 1771 and 1782, lent by the Dowager Lady Hillingdon.

Among the English porcelain will be found exquisite examples of some of the rarer and less known factories as well as choice pieces from the most famous. Never before, probably, has there been brought together such a rich and representative collection of Bow figures as may be found in a large cabinet in the Ball Room. These vie in interest with a wonderful array of Chelsea figures, which certainly reveal the high-water mark of British achievement in this branch of ceramic art.

Nothing could be more beautiful or in more perfect taste than the "Fisherman," all in white with a black hat, lent by Mr. H. W. Cook. This lovely figure, dating from 1755, with the "Red Anchor" mark, has a supreme simplicity and perfection comparable to the noblest Chinese figures, while it further possesses a grace and charm which is typically English.

There are many other exceedingly rare and beautiful Chelsea figures, among them the "John Coan" (1760) with the "Gold Anchor" mark, lent by Lady Ludlow. The choicest examples of Worcester Bristol, Longton Hall, Derby and other English factories will be found in this superb collection, which will surely attract thousands of china-lovers during the next two months.

Courtesy Lady Ludlow to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Among the finest specimens of modeling by English china makers, Chelsea figures take highest rank. Above is a group made about 1760, bearing the "Red Anchor" mark of that factory and portraying the little figure of John Coan, a famous dwarf

Old Fire Marks Form Unique Collection

AN INTERESTING link—and a valuable one from the antiquarian's viewpoint — with early American days is seen in the unique collection of rare fire marks compiled by the Insurance Company of North America and the interesting book, "American Fire Marks" recently published by them. These old metal marks, some with their distinguishing characteristics almost obliterated by the ravages of time and the elements, are forceful reminders of the days when there were no municipal fire departments or the efficient fire-fighting apparatus that we take for granted today. In the days of old England, each fire insurance company maintained its own fire brigade, whose members had to do their valiant work with implements that would be considered worse than useless today. The American insurance companies had to depend upon volunteer fire brigades.

The use of Fire Marks dates back to England of the seventeenth century. In 1690, the Fire Office, the original fire insurance company, formed "a company of men versed in and experienced in extinguishing and preventing of fire." This was the first brigade in London and the first organized body of firemen since the time of the Roman "Matricularii" and "Cohortes Vigilum.' The sole purpose of this fire brigade was to protect property insured by its own employers. To distinguish the insured from uninsured properties, an identifying mark, in the form of a leaden plate depicting a Phœnix rising from the flames, was nailed up on all insured houses.

The first fire brigade in America was formed in 1735 under the name of the Union Fire Company. Its founder was Benjamin Franklin.

The companies were formed for mutual assistance and their efforts were mostly confined to protection of their own members' homes. Later volunteer fire companies were formed on a purely free-lance basis; they depended for pay upon the gratitude of the owners of the stricken properties.

Curtain Materials in New Types

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SEARCHING this year for new curtain materials to help along the spring rejuvenation in the home will be like opening up a surprise box, there are to be offered so many new weaves and interesting departures from the old types.

"More light" is the thing people seem to be asking for and for this reason glass curtains are made just as sheer and transparent as possible. Among the most diaphanous of these fabrics are the celanese and rayon marquisettes and rayon voiles, all having a silky shimmering effect.

For the first time this season celanese has adopted a self pattern. The new fabric reminds one of a transparent glass with a dainty frosted design. A Chinese scene with pagoda roofs on celanese, we were told, was adapted from an old English block print.

A diagonal stripe was another pattern which offered several possibilities in window treatment. If two lengths were to be used side by side, the stripes might go in opposite directions, meeting in the center to form peaks. For a more spacious appearance the stripes could be run in the same diagonal direction, producing the effect of a broad expanse of light.

Rayon marquisette is also shown for the first time, with a dainty all-over pattern in gold, rose beige, cedar, sun-tan and other shades uniting to send a deep iridescent glow over a room. Lateral stripes are everywhere present in both glass curtains and draperies. Cotton yarn threads, pulled through rayon material at intervals, or colored threads in cotton fabrics, usually move from side to side.

For sun rooms or informal parts of the home, large mesh fabrics are more abundant than ever. A new beige colored material made of the same boucle threads generally used in knitted suits combines with other cotton threads to make meshes almost the size of a postage stamp. The goods sometimes called fish net are sold for the only window decoration to go with it.

When it comes to trimmings, there is no end to the cotton moss fringes, tassels, wooden pins, balls and braids; no limit to the way they can be combined. One of these balls resembles the tufts of a candle-wick bedspread, except that the balls are larger and fuller. Pink or yellow tufted balls sewed along the edge of a cotton voile curtain are very dainty. Or, the balls can be separated and arranged in original designs, where one pleases, making a charming bedroom curtain of individuality.

Some kitchen cottage curtains have been made of combining two kinds of materials. A green plaid with white ruffles at the lower window is reversed at the upper window, [illegible] the curtains are white with green ruffles. For draperies, a new [illegible] with self design in diagonals, zigzags and small [illegible] and pebbled effects is reported as popular.

Furniture Makers Offer Novelties

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IF FURNITURE includes whatever is now thought to be either useful or decorative in a home, furniture may be made of anything from steel and chromium to old-time sailor's rope and cork; from soft velvety velour to imitation snake skin. Among the newest designs in chairs and other furniture shown at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago recently one of the most striking features was the variety of new materials and fabrics in constructing home furnishings.

A metal dining table, long and narrow, has a top made of cork in natural color combined with a darker shade to make a pattern of blocks and squares which are cemented in place. The cork surface may be washed with soap and water, or if it gets very soiled, it may be scraped or sanded down for a new surface.

A desk was seen made of three materials—chromium frame, cork top and wooden drawers. Game tables were topped with patterns made of cork. To go with the tables four chairs with chromium frames were finished in four different colors of fabricoid, each chair being done in one complete color—sea green, yellow, blue and red—all to go with the one table.

Never were there so many new fabrics and imitation leather materials used on metal furniture before. One porch chair had a chromium tubular frame across which were stretched back and forth strands of natural colored rope to form the seat and back.

Washable fabricoid in the rainbow colors has a new ribbed finish which makes it look a little like corduroy. Metal chairs are stepping out in this as well as in beige colored, waxy looking material which appears like soft leather and also in a grayish patterned material imitating snake skin.

Woven cloth fabrics are shifting from their traditional associations with wood to adorn also the metal framed chairs and davenports. Even a luxurious looking blue pan velvet was stretched across the seat of one shiny chromium chair, while the upholstered back was of beige colored cloth. Using a completely different fabric and color on the seat from that of the back seems to be one of the choices of the designers these days.

A cherry red fabric which looked like a glorified Turkish towel was very effective as the upholstering for a modern easy chair with only the satiny chromium bands of the frame for contrast.

A new washable duck material has a plaid pattern woven into it for the first time, for summer settees, garden and sun parlor pillows. Formerly most of these designs were stenciled on, but in this case the color is in the thread.

A chaise longue, as a part of the sun parlor furnishings, is made of wicker and padded with chintz or linen. The two back legs are equipped with little wheels from baby carriages, so that the chair is easily moved from one place to another. Should the pneumatic tires flatten a small bicycle pump is handy under the seat to pump them up again.

Modern Versions of Old Fabrics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE present-day revival of the vogue for printed cottons is largely due to the appreciation among experts and designers of the beautiful designs of the old French School, which included the brilliantly glazed chintzes, strewn with gay ribbons and flowers.

These fabrics, known as the toile imprimée, were a caprice which dominated French fashions during the eighteenth century. They may be summed up in the single name of Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf, founder of the famous manufactory at Jouy, under whose genius and guidance printed cottons reached their zenith. And thereby hangs a tale.

It was toward the middle of the eighteenth century that the ladies of France began to look with favor upon the cotton fabrics brought from overseas by vessels from the Far East. Here was something unusual to please the eye, fine Indian cottons, dyed or painted with Oriental patience and skill; panels depicting arborescent branches of Indian flora, executed in a variety of iridescent colors; scenes telling of Indian poetry or religion, as well as the intimate life of the Mogul princes.

Sometimes these fabrics would arrive by the caravan routes of Ispahan, Baghdad and Asiatic Turkey, adding a touch of romance to their rich colors and exotic beauty. Thus they created quite a stir when shown among the gay wares in the little wooden booths of the Fair of Saint-Germain.

The elegant French rooms were soon hung with this new material; furniture was covered with it, and it was even cut up to make into dressing gowns. It was not long before French manufacturers were producing very good imitations of these hand-painted Oriental cottons, selling them at low prices. These toiles, or chintzes as they are called, were made by many factories, but the best known name is that of Oberkamp, whose establishment was in the village of Jouy. Hence the common expression, toile de Jouy, a term that is often carelessly given to these printed cottons without regard to where they were made. The fashion passed by after a few years, but in the past decade or two chintz has returned to the markets and is used in many informal rooms.

Among those who today are specializing in "new-old" printed cottons is Mr. Rex Whistler, who has designed Clovelly chintz. This depicts tiny views of the renowned Devonshire village—the famous street of steps with the laden donkeys traveling up and down, the Temple Bar, the harbor, mermaids, lobster pots and fishing tackle.

Modern homes may shortly have cushion covers telling of ancient nooks and crannies, and old-world cottages. Curtains, carried out in four good colors, one of which is the famous Jouy red, will, no doubt, be reminiscent of Devonshire violets, or maybe Devonshire cream!

Clothing Store Holds a Surprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

ALTHOUGH it is just beneath the din of a busy city street, the room is as quiet as an English country home. It is the Collector's Corner, which moved with the A. Starr Best Company to their new quarters on Wabash Avenue. Almost an English country home, it is, for the deal walls were imported from an old home in Essex, the original lacquer panel restored to its original position over the fireplace, and the lacquer strips above the doors. Only eighteenth century English furniture finds any place in this basement room, where Mr. A. E. Bastien, president of the clothing company, retreats when he wants to talk about the things he likes best.

Antiques are really only a side line, for the company's main business is selling clothes. Yet no salesman objects if a customer, while having a suit of clothes fitted, becomes interested enough in a knee-hole desk or an old English print to make two purchases instead of one. From the Collector's Corner beneath the main floor of the store, the customer may climb up through the floors where overcoats, bathrobes, and men's shirts are sold, to a penthouse and garden. There old garden benches and urns are scattered among the evergreens—all within a stone's throw of the city traffic in Chicago's Loop.

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By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE articles are intended to give the American layman an idea of law in its relation to his everyday affairs.

Statutes are enacted by legislative bodies. In the United States there are 49 such bodies, viz., Congress and the state legislatures.

It has been said that the legislatures make the laws, and the courts interpret them. This does not give the entire picture, as a great deal of law is not enacted by legislative bodies. This law is sometimes designated as common law, sometimes as case law. It is found in court decisions.

In looking up law applicable to a given fact situation, lawyers usually look first to see whether there is a statute applicable, and if so, how the courts have interpreted it. If there is no governing statute, they turn to cases which have already been decided by the courts involving the same or similar fact situations and legal relationships.

Courts follow precedent in deciding cases, and an analysis of a given line of cases indicates the law applicable to a case falling into that category.

The court of each state looks first of all to its own decisions. If no analogous case is found, it looks to the decisions of other states for guidance and to English decisions. Due to various influences, case law has not been developed in the same mold in all the states. So the law throughout the states is not uniform. The articles of this series purport to give the trend of the law in the majority of the states, and to point out some of the most important deviations from this.

Attention, however, should be called to the fact that some of the articles deal with federal statutes. Here the law is the same throughout the country. Other articles deal with uniform laws that have been adopted by the legislatures of all the states. Here, too, there is uniformity.

The American Law Institute is now engaged in restating the law, and it is hoped that from their restatement, uniformity will eventually prevail in all the states.

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

I—Real Estate Owned Jointly by Husband and Wife

CAN a husband and wife own real estate in such a way that when either passes away, it will become the property of the survivor without any act on his or her part, and without interference by the children? Yes, in most states.

In some of these states, where the title to real estate comes into the hands of a husband and wife, they are said to own it as "tenants by the entirety," *unless* certain words are written into the deed (or instrument which transfers the title to them) saying that they are to own the property in some other way. In other states, if they wish to own their real estate as "tenants by the entirety," the instrument transferring the title to them must set out this fact. It should read that the property is transferred to "Henry M. Kennedy and Mary E. Kennedy, husband and wife, *as tenants by the entirety*." If these words are omitted, a different kind of ownership may exist, in which there will be no right of survivorship.

When a husband and wife own property as "tenants by the entirety" neither the husband nor wife owns any particular part of it, but together they own the whole. And upon the decease of either, the survivor becomes the sole owner of the entire estate.

Under the early English law, or what is known as the common law, the husband and wife were considered as one person, the husband being that person. The doctrine of a "tenancy by the entirety" is based in part on this idea.

For instance, under the old laws, the husband was the head of the household. He had charge of his wife's property as well as his own. He managed it, collected the rents and disposed of it during their joint lives, if he saw fit. Where he and his wife owned property as "tenants by the entirety," he was entitled to all of the rents and profits of the real estate held in this manner, and not merely to one-half of them. And he could convey the property for the term of his life, though if his wife survived him, it became hers upon his decease.

Some of the modern statutes, created to improve the rights of married women, have taken away from the husband his control over his wife's share. In some states, the wife can now sell her interest in the property without his consent. If she outlives her husband, the entire property belongs to the person to whom she sold her share. If her husband outlives her, the purchaser will lose his rights, since the survivor in a "tenancy by the entirety" becomes the absolute owner of the property, unless that survivor has already sold it. In other states, although a wife cannot sell her interest without the consent of her husband, neither can he dispose of his interest without his wife's consent.

One of the advantages, that of survivorship, has already been mentioned. Where a person owns property in his or her own name and fails to make a will, it may pass in part to minor children, if there are any, necessitating the appointment of guardians and creating many difficult complications. But where property is held by a husband and wife "as tenants by the entirety," the children can acquire no interest until the decease of the surviving parent. The property is owned by the survivor as fully as if the deceased spouse had had no interest in it whatever.

And there is another distinct advantage in addition to that of survivorship. Where real estate is owned by a husband and wife "as tenants by the entirety," there is no "inheritance" or "estate" tax to be paid by the survivor. The reason is clear. The survivor does not inherit the property from the deceased, because of having acquired title jointly with the deceased at the time the deceased acquired title. Inheritance and estate taxes, as their names indicate, are imposed only on estates which pass by inheritance.

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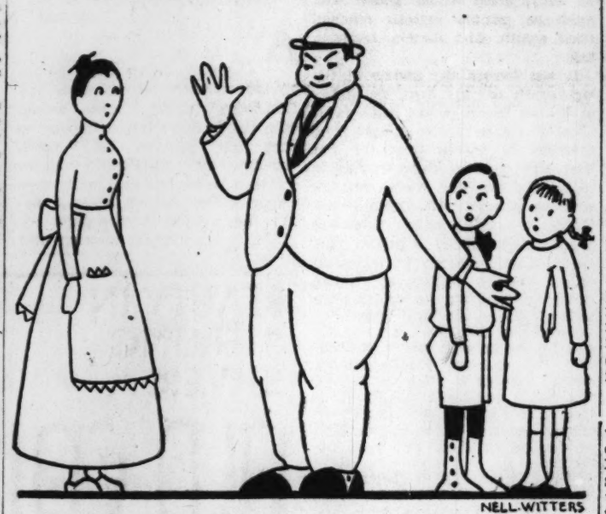

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Husband Was Head of the Household.

BY UNIVERSAL PICTORIAL PRESS, LONDON—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Allied Youth

Washington

A SWEEPING drive by states to enlist 1,000,000 young Americans into membership in Allied Youth is being launched, according to W. Roy Breg, Executive Secretary.

Allied Youth, national in scope and 500,000 strong in its present membership, purposes to educate young people of all faiths, social groups, and backgrounds regarding the handicaps of beverage alcohol; to reach, through a social-educational program, boys and girls from homes where temperance is neither taught nor practiced; to develop active interest in such social and economic problems as war and crime; to participate in all good citizenship endeavors.

"Irrespective of legal repeal of prohibition our organization, composed of the youth of America, stands for sane, scientific education regarding the use of beverage alcohol as a necessity greater today than ever before," Mr. Breg explained.

"A strong proportion of the present and coming generation appreciates this fact and it has surprised hundreds of adults that American youth has taken the situation in at a glance and has struck out for cold facts instead of cold bottles," he added.

Not affiliated with any other temperance group, Allied Youth's membership is represented by scores of "posts" in every state in the Union. Each "post" has its own officers. Activities include social, civic betterment, visits to police courts and penal institutions, hospitals for alcoholic case surveys, church and school temperance duties, citizenship studies, literature distribution.

Mr. Breg pointed out that hundreds of letters of membership inquiry are being received at Allied Youth headquarters these days from interested young people. He cited this to show steadily growing enthusiasm for the organization.

Commenting on the forthcoming million membership drive, Mr. Breg declared that more than 1000 communities throughout the nation are expected to be enrolled under the Allied Youth banner. Hundreds of institutes, forums and conference centers will be asked to participate in the expansion program. Twelve regional conferences are scheduled to be held with attendance provisions for 10,000 young people.

Mr. Breg traced the history of Allied Youth from its inauguration at Pittsburgh in 1931, under the direction of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, long a foe of liquor, to the present day. He showed that, throughout its growth, the organization has received the support and coöperation of numerous leaders of nationally prominent educational scope.

"Although we have focused our interest to date on the liquor problem, we are equally concerned about war, crime and other great problems. Alcohol education today is not so much a portrayal of horrible results as an understanding of the more or less subtle and undermining effects before they have been allowed to reach the spectacular stage.

"Allied Youth constitutes a new deal in temperance based directly on education. Although thousands of young people receive some temperance education in schools and Sunday schools, teachers admit that the time allotted to this in their busy programs does not permit anything approximating adequate treatment. And what of the children whose parents drink at home? What of the boys and girls not reached by wholesome influences? That is where our youth membership reaches in and makes an effort to introduce clean living and high personal standards," Mr. Breg explained.

Allied Youth posts, wherever they have been organized, are looked upon as civic assets. They constitute a strong, tangible bulwark between youth and liquor. Post members now speak before civic clubs, schools, university groups, on the liquor problem and on other important community questions. They visit near-by towns and deliver addresses in addition to appearing before their local groups.

The 1,000,000 membership drive is expected to end by Christmas of this year.

Books for the Bantu

Effort to Find What African Really Wants to Read

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN INTERESTING inquiry into the question of what the Bantu native of South Africa reads, or would read, supposing books of his choice were made available, has been carried out by Mr. Maurice Webb, a prominent Quaker in South Africa, who is chairman of a committee formed to administer a Carnegie grant of £500 for the provision of books for non-Europeans in Natal.

Mr. Webb while on a visit to London described an experiment in the circulation of book boxes among African students at a number of educational institutions.

"The administration of this experimental lending service," he said, "was undertaken by Miss M. C. Hewitt, the librarian of the Municipal Children's Library at Durban. An initial stock of 346 volumes was purchased and these were sent out, in boxes of 60. At the end of three months, the book boxes were called in. The books were found to be in excellent condition; many of them, indeed had not been opened!

Undertook to Find Out

"It was evident that a careful investigation was needed into the kind of book required, and this Miss Hewitt and I undertook. We visited schools and institutions of various types, interviewing headmasters, teachers, students, librarians, missionaries and others. We found a certain amount of interest in the book lending scheme but it was quite evident that the Bantu native had not yet acquired the reading habit. The idea of reading as a leisure time occupation is new to them. If they read at all, it is generally not for any pleasure they may get out of it, but for some useful purpose which the ability to read may serve. Often, too, they have little leisure time.

Few natives possess books of their own and what books there are in the schools and training institutions are often kept carefully under lock and key! If our non-European library service can awaken in these native people a desire to read and a capacity for enjoyment in reading, it will accomplish much. But this will be no light task.

"With the Indian community in Natal it is different," Mr. Webb went on. "The reading habit has already been formed, and there is an eager demand for a book service. Owing to poverty, reading among them is restricted to books which can be bought in very cheap editions, and the need is for the free loan of better books.

"Firm English"

"The difficulty of providing an adequate collection of books for the African lies in discovering what books he will read if he can obtain them. The librarian seeking to arrive at an idea of the African's reading interests is faced by a dual problem. In the first place, English is a foreign language (and there is not sufficient reading matter in the Zulu tongue); and in the second place, the whole subject basis of most English books is also foreign.

"The expedient of treating the African as a child does not solve the problem. The code of the English nursery is emphatically not that of the African boy of 16! This was illustrated by the Zulu schoolboy who returned 'Peter Pan and Wendy' to the library with a request for a book in 'firm English.' It is only by constant personal contact between the local librarians and those who borrow the books sent out that we shall eventually discover what the natives' reading interests are."

Meanwhile, during his tour of investigation, Mr. Webb asked a number of natives what books they had, and what they would like to have included in the book boxes, and the answers were illuminating. A teacher at a Zulu night school had not heard of Dickens, had tried to read a Shakespeare play, but given it up and wanted adventure stories, told in simple English. A lay preacher said he had only a Bible and some religious books. Another teacher had read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and part of the "Life of Livingstone" and Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery."

High Sounding

A young woman teacher said she had no books and could not afford to buy newspapers. She was therefore doing no reading at all. She expressed a desire for love-stories. At a coeducational training school there was a demand for books of verse, books telling of other lands; of earth, the stars and animal life; of the lives of successful men, especially of the dark skinned races, and finally of books written in "fine English," which, Mr. Webb explained, means high-sounding verse or prose.

At an Indian night school where he asked each student to name a book which he would like to have included in a book box, the list included "Abrabian Nights," the "Tarzan" books, "Alice in Wonderland," "Three Musketeers," "Coral Island," Scott's novels, "All Quiet on the Western Front" and the works of Rabindranath Tagore.

What is needed most in this matter of books for non-Europeans, in Mr. Webb's view, is more real fellowship between Europeans engaged in educational and social work and the natives with whom they have to deal. "The few cases of real interest in books which we discovered among natives," he said, "was found to have its root in an enthusiasm for reading on the part of a teacher or social worker, which the native had been privileged to share." Mr. Webb criticizes the rigid separation, in some mission stations, of the natives from the European staff, who live in cultured homes which the natives do not share.

The Parent

The Sunday-School Teacher
British Columbia

Dear Friends:

I am not a parent but I love children and I am with them a great deal, both in everyday activities and in Sunday School. I have received so much help from The Christian Science Monitor that now I want to "give" and share some of the helpful ideas that have come to me in teaching my class in Sunday School.

I have a class of small boys and girls, 7 and 8 years of age. An hour sometimes seems a long time to sit still unless the lesson is particularly interesting and so I always go prepared with much material of interest to small children. I get many ideas from my Children's Page Scrap Book from the Monitors I have saved for over a year. One day I read a particularly splendid story about a Golden Pair of Gloves. There was a word for every finger and for a fastener for each hand. It was: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Every Sunday now as soon as our class assembles we immediately put on our golden gloves and talk about how we can take the best care of them. The children love it and are learning so much about the Golden Rule. As soon as a boy or girl starts to fidget or in any way tries to detract the interest of the others, I look at the offender and say pleasantly: "'Oh, did your golden gloves slip off? I'm so sorry. Let's put them on again before they're lost." Immediately interest is regained.

One Sunday we decided we'd like to be Christian soldiers and every little one enjoys singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." I explained that a soldier must learn obedience as his first lesson. Then, because the children insisted that a soldier must stand at attention, I explained that this was courtesy and we were real soldiers when we paid strict attention while others are speaking or singing or reciting. And, then, of course every soldier has a number of commands he must learn perfectly before he can go forth to battle and now I have no trouble in urging the little ones to learn their commandments and beatitudes. They want so much to be the very best of soldiers.

One little boy was sure just boys could be soldiers and thus opportunity arose to discuss the lives of the great Christian soldiers who had come to help us follow in the "Way" and so, of course, we found many lady soldiers as well as men and we learned about these soldiers consecutive Sundays and tried to find ways of living like them.

I love teaching and I am so grateful that I am privileged in not only reading the Monitor but also in sharing its activities with others by being faithful to my work on the Monitor Committee and also by sharing ideas with its many readers.

(Miss) V. E. C.

SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

The High School Reporter

To Whom Journalism Is Interesting for Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

STRANGE are the motives which cause high school students to study journalism. They enter classes in reporting, editing, and the many other departments of newspaper and magazine production for quaint and surprising reasons that they are sometimes reluctant to admit.

It is the successful handling of the problems that result from these mixed motives that makes for superior journalism teachers either in college or high school, but particularly in high school, where the problems first manifest themselves.

The ability to see life from the student's angle is the prerequisite of such teaching. Ordinarily the instructor who has fulfilled this requirement does so by learning from the students who have been in his classes, but some are naturally capable of teaching journalism, either through long experience in the newspaper world, which leaves them fully informed about their subject, or through an ability to organize the material attractively.

Some of the Strange Reasons

What are some of these odd reasons that inspire students to register for journalism courses? Some high school pupils do so because they think English composition is boring. Others enroll because they desire to attain social prominence. Still others do so because they wish to make money by writing stories for popular magazines or news articles for local journals. The more ambitious do it because they think they are destined to write the great American novel. There are always those who take such work in the not frequently unmistaken belief that they are "snap" courses. A small number comes to class for nothing more than to learn something about journalism.

One method of handling this situation is that of Miss Joanna Zander, teacher of journalism at Englewood High School, Chicago; dean of Englewood Evening High School, president of the National Association of Journalism Advisers, and a member of the 1933 summer faculty at the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.

Miss Zander makes journalism interesting to students for itself. In her classes, as in those of many other high school teachers, journalism as a subject contains its own reasons for being in so far as it teaches self-expression. What success she attains she declares lies in the subject.

Believes in Teaching Only the Best

Added to a personal attitude toward the students which they have accepted, is Miss Zander's belief that one should teach only the best journalistic practice, a belief that accounts for much of the journalistic teaching and practice that flourishes at the two Chicago high schools, whose journalism is largely in her hands.

"The high school journalism course supplies one of the strongest motives possible for development of the ability to write accurately and interestingly," she declares. "Because the approach is novel and is so closely related to the world outside the classroom, the unwilling student is frequently lured into a new respect for the written word and a desire to express himself in writing in such a way that his words will give pleasure to the reader."

She goes on to tell the story of two students who elected her courses as being only a little less unpleasant than the regular English writing classes. Becoming so much interested in journalism that they forgot their boredom with English composition, they learned to write effectively and each became in time editor-in-chief of the high school paper.

On Its Own Feet

Journalism is made interesting in itself at Englewood primarily through realistic treatment of the subject, a definite technique. Each student in a reporting course, for example, is expected to write for the school newspaper. In one of the editorial rooms there is a large cabinet containing drawers, one or more students using each. Here students receive information about assignments and contributions for their departments if they are editors. But primarily those who are reporters or special writers find in these drawers their edited and corrected articles, so that they can see what changes have been made by the student editors, and so that they may thereafter conform more readily to office style.

Numerous files peculiar to the profession are maintained. All editorial work is carried on by students through typical newspaper routine. The office of the day high school paper, with its neatly arranged typewriter desks, exchange files, bulletin boards, and other paraphernalia of the city room, inspires students to operate their paper in the best journalistic manner. Withal, the tyro scribes are not instilled with the spirit of professionalism, they are being educated to be competent workmen and to express themselves in words.

The workmanlike attitudes and methods used in regular practice are tied into the classroom and study of journalism more readily because the editorial staff and the class members are the same. Actual school situations are studied from the journalistic angle.

Then He Becomes Interested

Once the new student in a journalism class of this sort realizes that he is being taught a body of knowledge by practice he becomes much more interested in the course.

Although the journalism teaching at Englewood is outstanding (largely as a result of the work of journalism teachers there, a standardized journalism course has been built for the high schools of Chicago and is now recognized as an alternate for the usual junior composition course) high schools are more and more coördinating class work and actual journalism practice. The student is not a trained journalist. He knows enough about journalism to read his newspaper intelligently, he is no longer mystified by the goings on in editorial offices, he is in a position to begin journalistic training in a serious way, he has learned a measure of self-expression.

R. E. W.

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The Home Forum

Rhythms of Cathay

THE Oriental takes a simple delight in sound and rhythm. He is not self-conscious about it, for he responds to tempo as one of the fundamentals of living. He is aware that it is present in everything—in the rising and setting of the sun, in the seasons, in the sea, in sleeping and waking. And he accepts it as part of his existence, not only unconsciously but consciously as well.

Even the climate of North China seems to possess a rhythmic intensity greater than that which is experienced in most lands. Especially in the spring, the great winds blow up from the South for several days a week with the tireless swing of a metronome. In the summer the mighty rains beat down on the tiled rooftops and drip through the willows, marking time for hours without ceasing. All the world seems to move in unison with the rain or the wind; all the routine of existence seems but an obbligato to the sound of the forces of nature.

Thus perhaps it is not strange that the very speech of the Chinese depends to an extraordinary extent upon pitch and rhythm. A language of one-syllable words, represented by thousands of written characters, it gives each spoken word four different meanings corresponding to four vocal tones. Thus, all day long, there is a swaying lilt and tilt to the voices rising from the street, sliding up, down, straight ahead and to the side in a kaleidoscope of inflections. It is a theme which is woven like a thread through all the sounds of China.

* * *

Rhythm in more consciously actuated forms dramatizes the highlights in the life of the Chinese. The subtle manipulation of gongs and drums emphasizes every festival and procession, every wedding celebration, in addition to the conventional music made by big blowing instruments and little tinkling ones. Ancient gongs, tolling bells and great scarred drums are indissoluble forces vibrating in every Buddhist temple, whether Taoist or Lama. The Chinese theaters, even the one-or-two-man strolling shows, invariably stage their performances with the recurring accent of drums and cymbals.

Nowhere in Peking is the play of rhythm more definite than in the long *hut'ung* known to foreigners as Brass Street. From each brass shop, at varying metallic pitches and in a variety of rhythms, comes the sound of hammers beating on metal. Every master craftsman, every little apprentice taps out a tempo to match his mood, finding in this half-conscious release a means of self-expression through his long days of labor.

Over and over again the man in the next courtyard practices the same seesaw melody in a five-tone scale on his raucous skeleton of a fiddle. To the Occidental, hearing his choice of music, it could never be other than disagreeable. But I have known no more lyric beauty than in listening, in the fluid moonlight of a white night in the country, to the eerie, tootling cadences of a Chinese flute drifting across the shadowy fields.

Next door, four men are building a new mud wall—packing the brown clay between rough planks, raising the planks as the wall grows taller. At length they have filled the improvised trough with as much earth as it needs to hold. With a primitive but ingenious sort of pestle, that looks half like an hour-glass and half like a crutch, they now thump the fragrant soil into a stiff mass. The big pestle is raised and lowered "Ugh! Ugh! Ugh! Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!" they grunt. The sound is not unpleasant; its simple beat is perfectly matched to the swish of the wind rushing back and forth through the open center of the pestle. It constitutes melody in its most primitive form.

* * *

Frequently the coolies work to a more complex accompaniment than unadorned rhythm: often they sing little bobbing folk songs with the accents on the mightiest heaves of their labor. These are tunes that have been handed down in the guilds for centuries, still appropriate to the unchanging toil and the little-changing lives of the newer generations.

Around the corner a group of laborers are repairing an ancient road. They are stripped to the waist; and above their shabby blue trousers the muscles grow and diminish under their red-brown skin. They lift their crude pick-axes above the gray rocks in unison—up, down, up, down, up, down, up, down. And in chorus they sing a little gusty song to punctuate the rhythm of their blows—a small refrain in climbing and descending cadences.

Harvest time in the golden beauty of September brings a repertoire of folk tunes all its own in the fields that stretch out from the foot of Peking's high gates. As the farmer folk straggle forth to work in the encircling acres, they sing songs special to the harvest of the *kao liang*, the late cabbages, the peanuts.

And ringing over the fields at the edge of the city, with the happiest lilt of all, throughout the growing season there comes a pumping song which I have heard only at the deep, crude well. Sometimes three or four men are to be seen at the rope, tugging, swaying, tugging, and swaying—their fresh untrained voices shouting over the fields in a gay little tune.

Nor is the song of the pump the only sound which the ancient wells contribute to the underlying melodies of the Peking countryside. One gray-green day in the pale spring, there came from across the fields a clinking noise which I had not heard for many months. I knew that it was made by a little donkey hitched to a roughly hewn irrigating pump, walking around and around and around and around with a rag tied over his eyes so that dizziness would not overtake him. And, because of the clink of the iron-toothed cog and the splash of water being drawn once again, I knew that spring had really come.

* * *

There is no more conspicuous illustration of the response of the Chinese to rhythm and sound than the street cries of the vendors. Long, drawling calls; bawling calls; little semi-songs; toots on a bugle, bangs on a gong, the rattle of metal and the ringing of a bell—each designed by its native originator to inform the public that the tinker, the fishmonger, the scavenger or the sweetseller is strolling past with his laden baskets swinging from a yoke.

Some of Peking's street calls are standard for the city; others are individualized by the criers. Among the former are the sounds made by the knife-sharpener, who blows a long bugle; by the barber, who twangs a vibrating zigzag of metal; by the cloth man, who taps with a stick on a rounded and hollowed piece of wood; and by the blind fortune teller who often sells illicit merchandise as a side line, and who beats a lone reverberating stroke on a brass gong. The vendors of the sweet red turnips can usually be distinguished by varying versions of a long minor cry—almost the only street call which is heard until a late hour on cold winter nights, when the turnip seller makes his rounds to tempt the midnight gamblers from their games.

Even animals and birds are made to share in the diffusion of conscious rhythm throughout Cathay. The jingle of donkey bells and the slow clang of camel bells are among the most familiar street noises. Pigeons fly through the air with faerie whistles made of hollow wood fastened to their tails, rising and falling in the swoop of flight. Song birds are the favorite pets. And even the shrilling cicada is prized in a special cage for the ear-splitting cadence of his chirp.

One of the most amusing series of folk noises in China is the calling of animals and fowl. Dogs are summoned by a prolonged clucking of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, cats by drawing the air in and out through the teeth, and chickens by a falsetto cackle; while the bristling black pigs, secreted in many a courtyard, are invoked with a spirited call of "Loodaloodaloodaloodaloodaloodaloooda!"

Comic sounds and lyric, beautiful sounds and harsh—they are all threaded into the pattern of noise that shuttles every day in the year, every year in the century, back and forth across the woven gray walls of Peking.

M. M. M.

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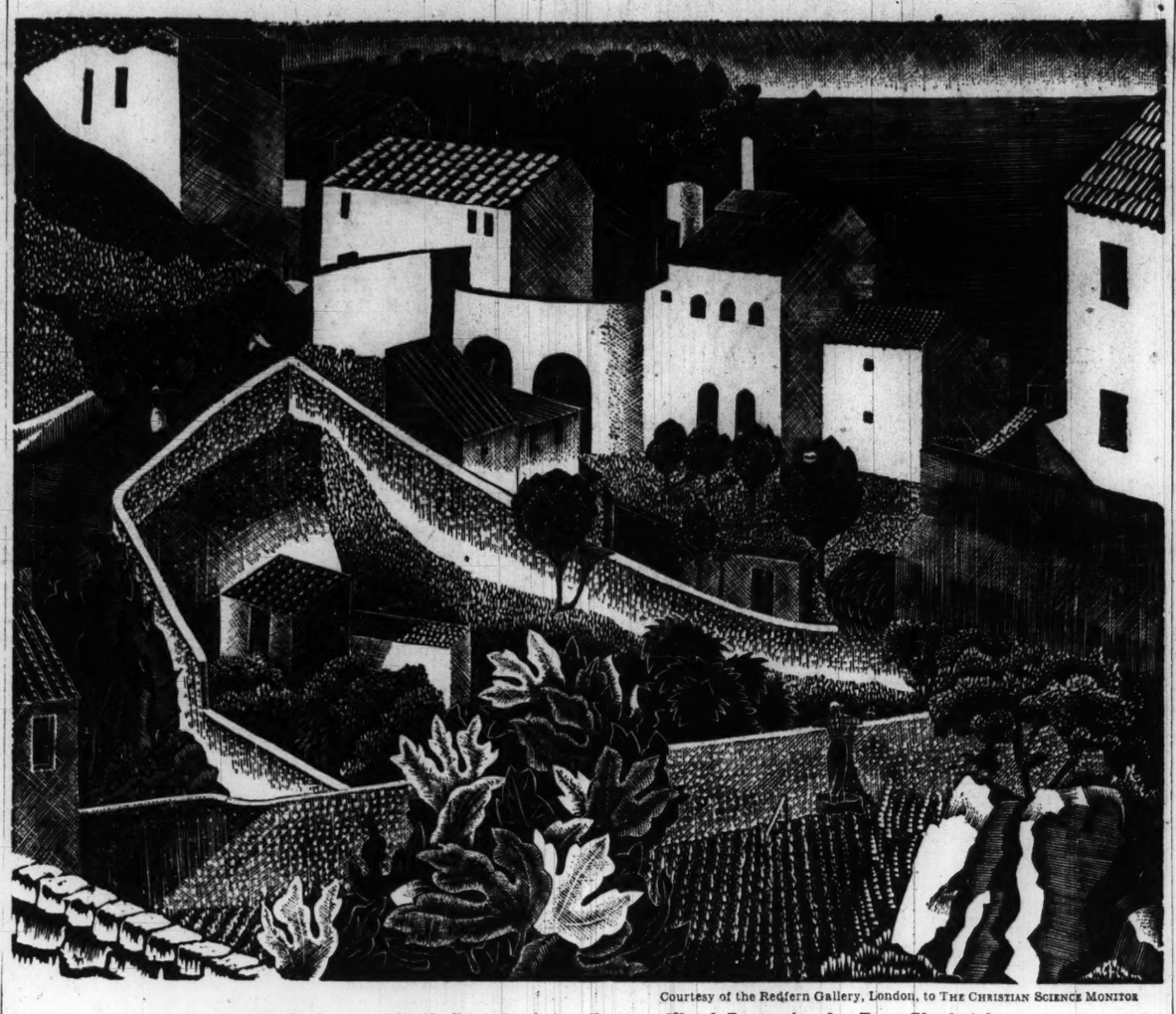

Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On the Costa Brava (North East Spain): From a Wood Engraving by Tom Chadwick

TRAVELING along the hilly, winding road that lies north of Barcelona, one catches glimpses of the broken stretch of coast known as Costa Brava. Affording a variety of scenery now sandy, now steep and rocky, there are in this part of Spain thriving little seaports washed by the warm blue waters of the Mediterranean.

This is Catalonia, the old province of North East Spain, where grows, in the sheltered tracts, an abundance of vegetation, dark dwarf-palms, dusty olives, with orange and lime adding brilliance to the groves during the months of fruitage. Everywhere is a sense of order and prosperity, for the true Catalonian is frugal and industrious; he is also animated by a strong national pride, so strong, in fact, that his distinction in origin from the other inhabitants of Spain causes him to speak a different dialect and adopt a different costume.

Mr. Tom Chadwick, in his wood engraving, has interpreted the character of the scene chosen with remarkable fidelity. The sudden changes of temperature, great midday heat followed by gathering mists and rain, are cleverly indicated. Every inch of soil is under cultivation, and the heaviness of abundant foliage is duly emphasized. The density of tone in the background accentuates the full vibration of light thrown across the line of buildings, the simple drawing of which relieves the vigorous treatment employed in the foreground.

Mr. Chadwick is a young English artist whose prints have been selected by the Society of Wood Engravers for inclusion in their last two annual exhibitions.

At Amberly

As I came into Amberly,
Across the ferry-way,
I came upon a village,
Where all the walls are gray,
And every roof a thatched roof,
And every sound a song—
As I came into Amberly
The ferry-way along.

You may not come to Amberly
Across the burning marsh,
Where even on its soft days
The salty winds blow harsh,
Or reach it by its chalk roads
Across the springing grass,
But you will find at Amberly
A peace that shall not pass.
The hills that lean to Amberly
Are scarlet now and gold,
And greener grow its meadows,
Than any on the wold,
But oh! the walls at Amberly
Are gray as gray can be.
With every roof a thatched roof—
For eager eyes to see!

BERYL CARTER.

Turner Loved the Sea

He had been wandering in different parts of the country, making drawings and water-colours as he went. He had been to Oxford and Bristol and the Midlands and South Wales. In 1797 he was in the North of England, drawing the various abbeys and cathedrals, and he visited the lakes; he covered a surprising amount of ground, considering the difficulties of travel and the limited nature of the resources at his disposal. All the time he was perfecting himself in technique and laying the foundation of that remarkable development in the art of water-colour which increased in freedom, audacity, and luminosity until it culminated in the unsurpassed visions of Venice and Switzerland.

Turner loved the sea. The vastness of it, its movement, and its infinite variety of colour stirred the imagination which he possessed in such a super-abundant degree. The exclamatory title of one of his paintings, The Sea! The Sea! seems eloquent of the excitement it caused him. One of the earliest of his efforts in this direction is the little Sea-piece of 1802. He could draw ships as well as he drew architecture, with the same excellence and delicacy. This little picture is attractively painted on quite ordinary lines, but it is the work of a born painter. Delightful in its general feeling of warm tone, it is effective in its sudden notes of brighter colour. . . .

His surrender to pure colour was not yet complete, and tags of classical story were still hindering the free expression of his artistic spirit. He had completely discarded such trammels when he painted the exquisite Evening Star, one of the most delightful of his pictures. Here is a picture full of personality, and of the utmost simplicity. Nothing like it had been done before. It was a picture made of almost nothing, yet there was everything in it—a stretch of wet sand, a dark sea, the evening star brightening in the pale, fading after-glow, and reflected in the faint ripples at the water's edge. It is the magic moment before evening closes in; the feeling of mystery and of infinite space is perfectly realized. The figure of the fisher-lad and the scampering dogs are faintly indicated, and with perfect truth; they do but add to the sensation of vast loneliness. After those imposing "machines" of mythological and classical compositions, which one admired but could not take to heart, simple and serene pictures such as the Evening Star, and one or two others like it, were a source of pure delight. In them Turner the artist found himself completely. The intellectual impulse which had prompted his imposing illustrations of mythological events was entirely absent. Nor was there anything in them of that spirit of rivalry which had inspired many of his "important" works.—J. B. MANSON, in "Hours in the Tate Gallery." (London: Duckworth.)

The Raadhus Clock

From the tower of the Raadhus at Copenhagen the song of the clock is scattered abroad on the wings of the wind, filling the old square with a tremor of sound and recalling memories of earlier clocks, that have sung their songs in by-gone years. The chimes of the clock have taken the place of the night watchman, who clattered about in wooden shoes and cried the hour of night, or gave warning of the possible presence of evildoers. Their mournful melody seemed to give a kindly note to the cracked voices of the watchmen, whose nightly cries from eight of the clock until four in the morning, comprised a separate song for each hour which was supposed to have special reference to the time "cried." The curious mingling of pious exhortation and homely advice on the affairs of domestic life was characteristic of the century and people of Denmark. At the hour of eight, or the children's hour, the translation from the Danish reads:

"The daylight now is gone,
So good children heed!
Evening sunset's done,
Night comes now with speed!"

So sang the watchman in a certain town; but, as each town had its own songs, there are many variations. In one town a theft occurred, and the question was debated in the community as to the wisdom of making a change in the footwear of the night policeman; the noise of the wooden shoes, it was argued, not only cried the hour but gave warning to evildoers. So the sum of four dalers was duly voted by the burghers to equip the force with boots and overshoes of rubber, and the item was entered in the town budget to be raised by special tax. The watchmen were at the same time ordered to cease their cries, but such a hasty departure from an old custom was not in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the town, who had long been used to listen for the watchman's step and cry. Within a month the townspeople petitioned the municipality to unloose the tongue of the "crier," in order that they could count the night hours again. Their petition was granted.

It was in the year 1863 that the picturesque figures of the "criers," in their long blue coats with double rows of brass buttons, disappeared and were replaced by an organized police force. But many people of riper years still remember how the watchman's large keys, which he carried on a belt at his waist, had a special fascination for children, who believed that the watchman had access to every house in the town and especially to the one in which they dwelt. In addition to his keys the watchman carried on his shoulder, for protective purposes, a long staff surmounted by a ball of metal with sharp spikes. Before the organizaton of fire signals, it was the duty of the watchman to sound the alarm in the case of a conflagration, by giving a long, shrill whistle and by uttering the cry, "Fire!" Upon hearing the signal, the townspeople would run from their beds to inquire the locality and, if it was in their particular neighborhood, they would hurry to fill their pails with water for the use of the local brigade, which consisted of the business men of the town.

Blue-Birds

With rush of blue-birds in the windy dawn
And swelling, surging bursts of melody,
Spring dances down across the sleepy hills
And brings to meadows mute with mystery
Wind-flowers, hyacinths, and daffodils—
Spring dancing, laughing with the happy Dawn!
Oh blue-birds, blue-birds lifting voices wild
With pain of love to greet the morning, bear
My heart a gift to the eternal child
Of Winter, Spring with sunlight in her hair:—
Take her my heart and all the songs I sing
Oh happy blue-bird legions of the Spring!

—J. L. MCLANE JR. in "Spindrift." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

Ist es schwer, gut zu sein?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WARUM hören wir so oft sagen, daß es schwer sei, gut zu sein? Warum wird Unrecht tun für leichter gehalten als Recht tun? Kommt es nicht daher, daß die Menschen lieber an das Böse als an das Gute glauben? Wer behauptet, es sei schwer, gut zu sein, meint damit gewöhnlich, daß er nicht leicht davon lassen könne, irgend einer Sünde zu frönen. Viele haben sich angewöhnt zu glauben, das Weltliche sei die Quelle des Glücks, und das Gute sei nur die Verneinung dieses Glücks. Unter diesem Gesichtspunkt—Unkenntnis des Wesens des Guten—muß es wahrlich schwer scheinen, gut zu sein.

Vor vielen Jahrhunderten lebte ein Mann namens Abraham, dem es, wie wir annehmen dürfen, nicht schwer fiel, gut zu sein. Der göttlichen Aufforderung gehorsam trat er eine Reise an, die im 1. Buch Mose überaus spannend geschildert ist. Mary Baker Eddy sagt von Abraham auf Seite 579 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Dieser Patriarch veranschaulichte den Vorsatz der Liebe, Vertrauen auf das Gute zu schaffen, und zeigte die lebenerhaltende Kraft geistigen Verständnisses". Abraham erntete für sein Trachten nach einem besseren Gottesverständnis reichen Segen. Während Abraham den Bund oder das Gesetz der Einheit zwischen Gott und dem Menschen nur unklar erkannte, erklärte und bewies Christus Jesus der Welt dieses Gesetz Jahrhunderte später viel klarer.

Als der Meister erklärte: „Es sei denn, daß jemand von neuem geboren werde, so kann er das Reich Gottes nicht sehen", wies er darauf hin, daß man eine neue Auffassung von Schöpfung erlangen muß, wenn man Gott oder das Gute richtig erkennen will. Er wußte, daß es von dem alten Standpunkt aus, daß der Mensch in Sünde und zur Sünde geboren sei, schwer, wenn nicht unmöglich ist, gut zu sein. Nur wer versteht, daß Gott der unendliche Schöpfer ist, und daß Seine Schöpfung gut ist, kann das Wesen Gottes ausdrücken.

Durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft wächst unser Glaube an das Gute, und wir lernen den Glauben an das Böse und die Furcht davor überwinden. Diese Lehre erläutert klar die Tatsache, daß Gott oder das Gute der Geist, das göttliche Gemüt, ist. In genauer Übereinstimmung mit den Lehren Christi Jesu erklärt auch Mrs. Eddy, daß man von neuem geboren werden müsse, d. h. daß man sehen müsse, daß Gottes geistige Schöpfung wirklich und die materielle Auffassung der Schöpfung unwirklich ist. Auf dieser Grundlage—der Tatsache, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt und der Mensch die vollkommene Idee Gottes ist,—kann das Gute durch rechtes Denken in unserem Leben tatsächlich wirksam werden. „Jeder Schritt zur Güte hin ist ein Ablassen von der Materialität und ein Hinneigen zu Gott, Geist", erklärt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 213 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit.

Das Böse hat keine Macht, diejenigen zu verführen, die klar verstehen, daß Gott, das Gute, das göttliche Prinzip ist. Wie jemand mit Musikverständnis keinen Gefallen daran findet, mißtönende Geräusche zu erzeugen, sondern auf Grund seiner Musikkenntnis lieber Tonschönheit und Wohlklang hervorbringt, so hat einer, der Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, versteht, keinen Gefallen daran, einem falschen Sinn zu frönen. Er zieht es vor, sein wahres Wissen dazu anzuwenden, die Eigenschaften Gottes auszudrücken. Es ist nicht schwer, Ehrlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Mäßigkeit, Weisheit und Reinheit auszudrücken, wenn man ihren wahren Wert erkennt und sieht, daß sie einem dauernde Harmonie bringen.

Eine tückische Irrtumseinflüsterung ist, daß Leute, die sich nicht bemühen, gut zu sein, anscheinend oft ein glücklicheres Leben führen als diejenigen, die sich dieser Mühe unterziehen. Der Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne versucht den Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit dieser Lüge manchmal zu quälen. Aber gerade wie der Augenschein der Sinne, daß parallele Gleise in der Ferne zusammenlaufen, falsch ist, so ist auch dieser Augenschein eine Täuschung, und man sollte ihm daher keinen Glauben schenken. Wenn wir verstehen, daß unser Bewußtsein harmonisch oder unharmonisch ist, je nachdem es Gerechtigkeit widerspiegelt oder verwirft, mit andern Worten, daß wir nicht durch den Tod sondern durch wissenschaftliches rechtes Denken und Handeln ins Reich Gottes kommen, dann kann uns der Irrtum darüber, was das Glück ausmacht, nicht täuschen.

Gesundheit, Glück, Fülle, Schönheit, Friede,—alles Begehrenswerte erweist sich als erreichbar, wenn an Stelle verworrener weltlicher Annahmen klares Denken vom Standpunkt der Wahrheit aus tritt. Dem Menschen wird von seinem Schöpfer, dem göttlichen Gemüt, nichts Gutes vorenthalten. Dieses Gemüt segnet alle reichlich. Durch die Kenntnis und das Befolgen des Gesetzes rechten Denkens und Lebens haben die Menschen ungehindert Zugang zu den unendlichen Schätzen der geistigen Schöpfung Gottes.

Es ist nicht schwer, gut zu sein, wenn man lernt, den täuschenden Einflüsterungen von Freude am Bösen zu widerstehen und die Freiheit, Gottes Herrlichkeit zum Ausdruck zu bringen, zu genießen. Auf Seite 130 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit fragt Mrs. Eddy sehr treffend: „Wenn der Gedanke vor dem starken Anspruch zurückschreckt, den die Wissenschaft auf die Allerhabenheit Gottes oder der Wahrheit erhebt, und wenn er die Allerhabenheit des Guten anzweifelt, sollten wir dann nicht vielmehr über die mächtigen Ansprüche des Bösen staunen und sie anzweifeln und es nicht mehr für natürlich halten, die Sünde zu lieben, und für unnatürlich, von ihr abzulassen—uns nicht mehr einbilden, daß das Böse immergegenwärtig und das Gute abwesend ist?"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Is It Hard to Be Good?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY do we frequently hear it said that it is hard to be good? Why is it considered easier to do wrong than to do right? Is it not because mankind has more faith in evil than in good? When one declares that it is hard to be good, he usually means that it is difficult to refrain from indulging in some form of sin. Many have cultivated the habit of believing materiality to be the source of happiness and good to be merely the negation of this happiness. From this viewpoint—ignorance of the nature of good—it must indeed seem hard to be good.

Many centuries ago there lived a man named Abraham who, we may assume, did not believe it hard to be good. In obedience to the divine call he started on a journey, of which a very interesting account is given in the book of Genesis. Mary Baker Eddy says of Abraham, on page 579 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." In his search for a better understanding of God, Abraham was abundantly blessed. While Abraham discerned dimly the covenant or law of unity existing between God and man, Christ Jesus brought to the world centuries later a much clearer explanation and demonstration of that law.

When the Master declared, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," he was pointing out the need for gaining a new sense of creation if one would know God, or good, aright. He knew that from the old standpoint of man born in sin and born to sin it was difficult, if not impossible, to be good. Only as one understands God as the infinite creator, whose creation is good, can one express the nature of God.

A study of Christian Science increases faith in good and shows how faith in or fear of evil may be overcome. This teaching clearly elucidates the fact that God, or good, is Spirit, divine Mind. In exact accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy also explains the need for being born again, that is, for seeing God's spiritual creation as real and recognizing the material sense of creation as unreal. On this basis of God as divine Mind and man as the perfect idea of God, it becomes possible to bring good into active operation in one's experience by means of right thinking. "Every step towards goodness is a departure from materiality, and is a tendency towards God, Spirit," explains Mrs. Eddy on page 213 of Science and Health.

Evil has no power to allure those who understand clearly that God, good, is divine Principle. Just as one who understands music does not enjoy producing discordant noises, but prefers to utilize his knowledge of music by bringing out beauty and harmony of tone, so one who understands God, divine Principle, does not enjoy false sense indulgence; he prefers to utilize his true knowledge in expressing the qualities of God. If one recognizes their true value in bringing one a sense of abiding harmony, it is not difficult to express honesty, justice, sobriety, wisdom, and purity.

A subtle suggestion of error is that those who make no effort to be good seem often to lead happier lives than those who do make this effort. The evidence of the physical senses would sometimes try to tantalize the student of Christian Science with this lie; but even as the evidence of the senses that parallel tracks meet in the distance is false, so this evidence is a deception, and thus it should be given no credence. When one understands that his consciousness is harmonious or discordant according to his reflection or rejection of righteousness; or, to put it in another way, that the kingdom of God is reached not through death, but through scientific right thinking and doing, then error cannot mislead one concerning what constitutes happiness.

Health, happiness, abundance, beauty, peace—everything that is desirable—are found to be attainable when clear thinking from the standpoint of Truth is substituted for confused material beliefs. No good thing is withheld from man by his Maker, divine Mind. This Mind abundantly blesses all. Men have ready access to the infinite treasures of God's spiritual creation through knowledge of and obedience to the law of right thinking and living.

It is not hard to be good when one learns how to resist the deceiving suggestions of pleasure in evil and begins to enjoy the freedom of expressing the glory of God. On page 130 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy very appropriately asks, "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Becomes Dull After An Early Upswing

Stocks Show Support Is Lacking—Bonds Also Are Inactive

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—After a brief upward flourish following the opening, stocks turned dull in today's abbreviated session. Aside from a few specialties price changes were extremely narrow.

The close was fairly steady.

The speculative enthusiasm that appeared late yesterday seemed to have waned considerably. Many traders took profits, and new commitments on the buying side were approached with much caution.

Financial observers pointed out that the equities market was in an area of supply which might be a little difficult to negotiate. The theory was advanced that some buyers around the tops of last July were not unwilling to transfer their holdings on small bulges.

Few Active Issues

The more active shares, up slightly to around a point, included those of J. C. Penney, Columbian Carbon, Shattuck, Snider Packing, U. S. Smelting, Bethlehem Steel, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck and Park Utah.

Among losers of similar amounts were Western Union, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Woolworth, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central.

Some of the metal stocks rallied momentarily on word that the House subcommittee on coinage, weights and measures planned to report to the full committee a bill providing for the Government purchase of foreign silver up to $1,500,000,000 which would be exchanged for American agricultural products. It was not believed, though, that this measure would get very far in Congress because of Administration opposition.

The recently volatile aircrafts were not stirred by the resolution of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce urging prompt restoration of normal air-mail service on a contract basis with private lines.

Renewed inquiries for locomotives were reported from several of the railroads, but freight car demand was said to be lagging. Equipment companies explained that a number of carriers were hesitant about ordering new cars because of the uncertainty regarding Coördinator Eastman's plans for the pooling of equipment.

Bonds Are Steady

The bond market was a rather sleepy affair in all sections today. Trading was in limited volume, and price changes over a large part of the list held within small fractional limits. The general tone was steady.

A few issues managed to climb major fractions, and in this group were loans of the Missouri Pacific, International Telephone, Phillips Petroleum, and New York Central.

Steel company bonds improved under selective buying inspired by the steady rise in finished steel output over the last several weeks. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were not freely offered, and bids for small amounts sufficed to put them more than a point higher.

There were minor declines in Santa Fe 4s, Canadian Pacific debentures, American & Foreign Power 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

U. S. Governments varied narrowly with most of the Treasurys 1-32 to 2-32 of a point higher. Trading was dull.

Most foreign groups were devoid of feature although better prices accompanied by moderate turnover marked some of the German, Canadian and Australian categories.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.88	.88⅛	.87⅜	.87⅜	— ⅛
July	.87½	.87½	.86⅝	.87⅜	+ ⅛
September	.88⅛	.88⅛	.87½	.88¼	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	.51⅝	.52	.51½	.55⅛	+ ¼
July	.53¾	.54	.53⅜	.53⅛	— ⅛
September	.55⅞	.55⅞	.55¼	.55¾	+ ⅜
Oats					
May	.35⅞	.35¾	.35¼	.35½	
July	.35½	.35½	.35⅛	.35½	+ ¼
September	.35	.35	.34⅜	.35	— ¾

Cotton Volume Greater

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 327,000 bales this week compared with 259,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 8,707,000 bales compared with 8,408,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Loft, Inc., Reports Profit

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Loft, Inc., reports net profit from operations in 1933 of $65,340 after depreciation, amortization, taxes, and other charges, but exclusive of a special writeoff of unamortized outlays on unprofitable leases, equipment and other items, amounting to $158,973, which was charged to surplus. This compares with net profit of $92,374 in 1932. Net loss of Happiness Candy Stores, a subsidiary, was $221,991 after taxes, depreciation and other charges, but exclusive of loss on sale of investments and other deductions amounting to $826,412 which was charged to surplus.

Capital Goods Industries

The capital goods industries will be aided during the coming months, says the United Business Service, by a number of developments. Among them are: Dollar devaluation, which is stepping up exports; Russian recognition, now made more effective through the creation of the Import-Export Bank; railroad rehabilitation; increased shipbuilding and airplane building, and the public works program.

Collateral Borrowing

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reports that member firms' collateral borrowings at the close of business Feb. 23 were $938,010,227, an increase of $34,935,720 as compared with Jan. 31, a year ago these loans totaled $359,957,056.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Wool top futures closed firm, 17-29 higher.

	High	Low	Last
October	108.6	108.6	108.7b
November	109.0	109.0	108.8b

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 3	Last Mar. 2
11⅝	6⅝	..	Adams Express	2700	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
33⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	6700	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	32⅛
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	3000	10⅝	10	10¼	10
7⅝	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅞
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6700	20⅝	20	20⅛	20⅛
14⅜	5⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
12⅜	5¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	13⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
160¾	144	6	Alleghany pf xw	100	10	10	10	9½
126	122½	7	Allied Chem	400	154	153½	153½	154
23⅜	18½	..	Allied Chem pf	200	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
5¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	10	56	56	56	56½
35	25	..	Amal Leather	8700	21	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜
50⅜	41½	..	Amal Leather pf	400	51½	5	5	5⅜
36	25¼	2	Amerada	100	35	35	35	34
49¾	40	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	49¾	49¼	49¼	49⅜
12¾	7½	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	29	29	29	30¼
64	46⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	30	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾
38	28	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
107¾	94½	.60	Am Brake S&F	10	56	56	56	56½
33⅞	23¼	4	Am Can	400	33¾	33⅛	33¾	33¾
56½	38½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	103⅜
12¾	6½	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	30	29¾	30	30
52½	46½	3	Am Chain	100	53	53	53	52
8½	3¾	..	Am Chicle	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
62½	47¾	..	Am Colortype	100	52½	52½	52½	50⅞
5	2⅝	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
10½	6	..	Am Encaustic T	2700	53⅜	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜
13¾	7¾	..	Am European	300	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
30	17	..	Am & For Pow	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
25	12	..	Am & For Pow pf	1700	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pow ß	100	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	..
22⅜	17½	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	19¼	19	19¼	18⅜
10	6½	..	Am Hawaiian	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	13½
11	6½	..	Am Ice	400	20	19⅜	19⅜	20
1⅜	⅜	..	Am Internatoinal	1000	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
38¾	26¼	..	Am La France	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
71½	50	..	Am Locomotive	100	11½	11½	11½	..
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Loco pf	200	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	36
27⅝	18	..	Am Mach & Met	200	71¼	71	71¼	70
31¾	21	1½	Am Metal	200	8	7¾	8	7⅝
12¼	5⅞	..	Am News	700	24¾	24	24⅜	24¼
29½	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	100	30	29½	29⅝	30
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	1900	10⅜	10	10⅛	9¾
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am P&L 5% pf	200	25¾	25¼	25⅛	25⅜
28¼	17½	..	Am Radiator	400	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
49¾	36	4	Am Rolling Mill	9000	15⅝	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Safety Razor	1700	26½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
23⅜	7	..	Am Seating	900	49¾	49¼	49¾	48⅜
30	14¼	2	Am Ship & Com	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅜
51¼	41⅜	..	Am Shipbuilding	110	24	23	24	23⅞
109	100	..	Am Smelt & Ref	29000	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛	45⅞
26½	19¼	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	109	109	109	109
81	68	2	Am Steel Fdries	2700	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
61	46	2	Am Steel F pf	100	78	75	75	..
125¼	107¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	200	54½	54⅛	54⅜	54
13	4⅞	..	Am Tel & Tel	1400	121½	121	121½	122
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	11	10⅞	11	11
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Type F pf	240	25¾	24	25⅞	23½
80	54	6	Am Wat W & E	1900	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
17⅛	11⅜	..	Am Wat Wpf	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	73⅛
83¾	61⅝	..	Am Woolen	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
3⅛	1¼	..	Am Woolen pf	100	75	75	75	..
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
17⅝	13½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	50	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	2900	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
31⅜	26¼	1	Anchor Cap	100	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21¼
87	76¼	7	Archer Daniels	200	28½	28⅛	28⅝	28⅜
67⅛	41⅜	..	Armour Del pf	100	86½	86½	86½	88
33⅜	21⅜	..	Armour Ill A	700	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
64¾	55	..	Armour Ill B	600	3	2⅞	3	3
8⅜	8⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	200	61¼	59½	60½	61⅜
9	4¼	..	Arnold Constable	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
9	5	..	Artloom Corp	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
3½	1	..	Art Metal Const	70	8	8	8	..
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	20	8½	8½	8½	..
73¾	54	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
85½	70⅝	3.30	Atchison T&SF	700	17½	17	17	17¼
54⅞	39	..	Atchison pf	4700	68	67½	67½	67¾
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Coast Line	400	81	80⅞	81	80⅝
98	83	6	Atl Refining	400	50	50	50	49½
11½	7½	..	Atlas Powder pf	7100	32½	32	32	32
57	47¾	2	Atlas Tack	10	96	96	96	96
16½	7	..	Auburn Auto	700	8½	7	8	8
10⅜	5⅜	..	Austin Nichols	2100	54¼	53½	53½	53¾
			Aviation Corp Del	1900	16¼	16	16	15⅞
				1400	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅝

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	21000	14½	13⅞	14	13¾
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	51⅞	51	51⅞	51
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9700	31⅜	31	31	31
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	700	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜
81	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	79½	79½	79½	79½
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	6900	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	1000	13⅞	13	13	13⅛
33¾	26½	.25b	Bendix Aviation	11000	29¼	28¾	29	28¾
49½	34¾	..	Best & Co	200	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
82	65¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	19700	46½	45¾	46	46
40	27	1b	Beth Steel pf	100	79	79	79	78
16¼	10⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	37	36½	37	37
98	88	7	Blaw Knox	1000	15	15	15	15
68⅜	55	..	Bloomingdale pf	800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16
27½	20¾	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	500	15⅜	15	15⅛	15
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borden	1000	62¾	62	62	62⅞
3	1	..	Borg Warner	700	24	23¾	24	24
18⅛	12	.25b	Botany Mills A pf	1000	26⅜	26	26	26
36¼	30½	..	Briggs Mfg	100	21¾	21½	21½	21½
8¾	4⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	15½
80½	61	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	32¼	32	32	32¼
61	50¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	7	6⅞	7	..
103⅜	7	3	Brown Shoe	200	74	74	74	..
9⅜	6⅝	..	Brunswick Balke	100	59½	59½	59½	..
14½	10	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..
7⅝	5¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1300	8¼	7⅞	8	..
5¾	3⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	..
5¾	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	500	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
9½	6⅝	..	Bulova Watch	1400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Byrus Bros A cfs	900	5⅛	5	5	..
19⅜	15	..	Burns Bros pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅜	5⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	10	13	13	13	..
32¾	21⅞	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	400	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	..
				10	13	13	13	..
				1200	29	28½	28¼	29

—C—

27½	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	200	26½	26	26	25¾
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell W&C	600	14½	14	14	14¼
6⅝	4	1	Calumet & Hecla	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
29⅛	24¼	..	Canada Dry	300	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	1400	77½	76¾	76¾	76¾
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	30½	30	30½	30
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	2400	41⅛	40¾	40¾	41
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
32⅛	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	500	27⅞	27½	27½	28
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	1700	36⅛	35¼	35⅝	36
46⅜	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	300	43½	41½	41¾	41¾
8	1⅞	..	Chess & Ohio	1100	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞
5½	2¼	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11⅞	4¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
8½	4¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
15	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
28	13¼	..	Chi N W western	3700	14	11	11½	11⅞
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	25	24½	25	24½
9½	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
13⅞	6	..	Chi Rock Is & P	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
30⅜	19¼	.50b	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
11⅝	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	28	28	28	27¾
30⅜	19¼	..	Childs Company	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
78¾	67	6½	Chrysler	17200	57¼	56½	56⅝	56⅞
1¼	¾	..	City Ice & F pf	70	74¼	74	74¼	74
2½	⅞	..	City Stores vtc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5½	3	..	City Stores	3700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20⅜	8¾	.20b	City Stores A vtc	100	4	4	4	3⅞
17⅜	9⅜	..	Clark Equipment	1380	21	18⅞	21	18⅜
28½	18	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3300	17⅜	16¼	16⅞	16⅞
8⅜	3⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26⅛
40⅜	27	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Colo & Southern	40	35½	35	35	..
76⅛	52	6	Columbia Gas	3500	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	16¼
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf A	300	75	74	74	74
27¼	23	..	Columbia G pf B	10	63	63	63	..
71	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
30½	18⅜	..	Columbia Carb	400	68¾	68	68	..
29	23½	1¾	Comm Credit	4500	30½	30½	30⅝	..
100	01½	6½	Comm Cr 7% pf	200	29	29	29	..
47⅞	38	3	Comm Cred 1pf	30	100	100	100	08
30	24	2	Comm Cred A	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
56¼	35¾	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	150	30	29¼	29½	28¾
103	91	6	Comm Inv Tr	2900	56¼	55¼	56¼	56¼
36¾	26½	.60	Comm Tr cv pf	400	103	102¾	103	102½
3¾	1¾	..	Comm Solvents	7800	28⅝	28¼	28½	28¼
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & So	4200	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
31¼	23	1.30	Comwlth & Sf 6pf	600	42⅜	41⅜	41⅝	42¼
5¾	2½	..	Congoleum Nairn	1000	29½	29½	29½	29⅜
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film Ind	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
37⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Film I pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Gas	3500	40⅝	40	40	40
6¾	2⅝	..	Consol Oil	3500	13½	13	13¼	13⅜
2½	⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	57	57	57	..
9½	6⅝	..	Consol Textile	800	17⅜	17	17⅜	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Container A	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
2⅜	1	..	Container B	400	37⅛	35⅜	37⅛	..
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking B	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking pf	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	..
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Can	200	79¼	79	79	79⅛
34¾	23¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
23⅜	11⅞	..	Cont Insurance	400	31	30¾	30¾	31½
84½	71¼	3	Cont Motors	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Cont Oil	2800	19¼	18¾	19	18⅞
35	28	..	Coty	500	75½	74	74	75
8	3	..	Cream of Wheat	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
36¼	29¼	..	Cresley Radio	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	700	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
61¼	37⅜	..	Crown Cork pf	400	31¾	31½	31½	31¾
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	39	39	39	..
3⅛	1	..	Crucible Steel	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8½	3½	..	Cuba Co	800	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅞
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am Sug	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
22⅞	13½	..	Cudahy Packing	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
64	43½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45
11	5¼	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	21	21	21	..
			Curtiss-Wright	300	63	62⅞	63⅛	..
			Curtiss-Wright A	2500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	3½
				1300	10¼	9⅞	10	10⅜

—D—

34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	1800	31¾	31⅛	32½	32⅛
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	700	66¼	65⅞	66	..
33¾	22½	..	Denver R G pf	2500	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
11⅞	5¾	..	Det & Gt W West	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
84	63½	..	Detroit Edison	200	85	84	84	84
28½	24⅝	1	Diamond Match	100	80	80	80	81
37	32	..	Dome Mines	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
22¼	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	3500	37	36	36	36⅜
38½	14¼	..	Douglas A	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	2200	24⅞	23	23	23⅛
103⅛	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
27½	17½	..	Durham Hos pf	3100	101	100	100	100¾
				110	25¼	25¼	25¼	..

—E—

12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	11⅜	11½	11¾	11½
23⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2300	21½	21	21⅜	21¼
18½	11⅝	..	Elfingon Schild	400	17½	16⅝	17⅛	16⅞
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	13700	30½	29¾	30¼	30
98⅛	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	200	94½	94½	96	95½
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1700	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
9⅝	4½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8⅛
19¾	8	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16
52	44	2	Elec Pw&L 6% pf	500	15⅜	15	15⅛	15
23½	11⅝	..	Elec Sto Battery	200	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝
24½	11	..	Elk Horn Coal	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
24⅞	11⅞	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	20¼	20	20	..
23⅞	9	..	Engineers PS ww	1900	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	15½
6½	4	.50	Erie RR	400	32¾	32	32	32¾
			Eureka Vacuum	1700	22½	22	22⅜	22
			Evans Products	5100	22⅛	21⅞	22	12⅜
			Exchange Buffet	10	6	6	6	..

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	16	15⅝	15⅝	15½
10½	7¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
8¾	6⅝	..	Fed Motor Trk	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
5¾	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T & R	500	32	31¼	31¼	31½
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	700	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
17⅜	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	200	38	37½	37½	38
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	400	15⅜	14¾	15	15½
				500	15¾	15½	15½	15⅜

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 3	Last Mar. 2
50⅝	43⅜	2	Freeport Texas	300	47	47	47	46⅝

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4½	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
20	11⅜	..	Gamewell	50	18	18	18	18
11⅜	7⅜	..	GenAm Inv	100	11	11	11	11
43⅝	33⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1700	42½	42	42½	42½
21⅜	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	500	19½	19¼	19½	19⅝
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	1400	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Bronze	2100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
12	6	..	Gen Cable	100	25	25	25	..
25¼	18½	.40	Gen Cable A	100	9¼	9	9⅛	..
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Electric	12900	23	22½	22⅝	22¾
36⅞	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	500	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
1⅝	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	1100	33⅛	33⅛	33

Financial: News and Comment

Roosevelt's First Year Transforms Financial Fabric

Outstanding Is Insurance of Bank Deposits and New Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—Mr. Roosevelt's first year has transformed the financial fabric of the nation.

In no other direction has the Roosevelt Administration produced such drastic and such constant changes.

A year ago every bank in the country was closed. Since that time the country has been off, and then on, the gold standard, but a transformed gold standard; the dollar has jiggled up and down, and ended at a re-valued level; the banks have reopened and, in effect, found themselves headed for a unified banking system at last; a system of state capitalism has irrigated a golden flood of federal cash and credit into a vast field of private enterprise; and finally, repeated congressional plowings and harrowings have prepared the ground of Wall Street for a new planting of reform.

Insurance Is the Key

All this financial history in 12 months! It was the banking crisis which took the precedence over all others in emergency when Mr. Roosevelt assumed office that bleak March Day, one year ago. It brooked no delay—the very columns of the nation's banking structure were cracked and tottering. What Mr. Roosevelt did then won a unanimity of public support vouchsafed no other act since. He came to the Presidency an unknown man. His quick, confident, capable handling of the banking emergency gave him a burst of popular confidence. Banks were closed; their assets were examined, then most of them reopened and for the first time in half a dozen years (the "boom" years not excepted) the people knew that when they put their money into banks it was safe. It was a drastic, heroic step, but the country was in the mood for heroism. Mr. Roosevelt's handling of the bank crisis set the tone for the Administration, but no act since has approached this in the unanimity of praise it evoked.

Changes in banking structure have followed through the year, after this beginning. As recently as Jan. 1 banks were practically all put under the plan for federal insurance of small deposits, thus ending the last prospect of bank runs. The Government had to lend a lot of money to help some of the banks meet eligibility tests, but at the last moment it quietly decided to do this.

The result is that a modified central banking system has been established, with indications pointing to a continuation of the trend in future. The insurance scheme is the key to the situation. It provides federal regulation and scrutiny. The banks at last are moving toward uniform practice, and the Government is putting out bait to attract more and more of them into a big national system.

Undergoing Big Change

This is only part of the bank picture. The Federal Reserve System is undergoing extraordinary change. It was started as a federation of 12 regional influences. The Government is moving now to take the tiller of credit control away from the 12 Reserve banks, and put it in the hands of the Treasury Department. Probably Andrew Jackson would not have liked this. Certainly Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia does not. But there it is. The Treasury Department practically is a central bank. The Secretary of the Treasury has a hand in the pie of the Home Loan Bank Board, the Farm Credit Administration, the TFC and other federal credit agencies. Under the drastic new gold devaluation law he has powers likened to those of a central bank. The Government owns stock in banks all over the country under the deposit insurance scheme. Ownership of those preferred stocks is bound to bring authority. Thus in one year, involving the vital questios of credit control, a revolutionary change has been made.

The other big change is the new gold standard. Mechanically, this is known as an "international gold bullion standard." The public chiefly knows the change because there is not any gold any more. The gold has all gone back underground—where it came from. It may never again reappear. But after a year's gyrations the dollar has now come back to a fairly fixed value again, with a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to support it; and Mr. Roosevelt is in a position to invite other countries to fix the values of their currencies, too.

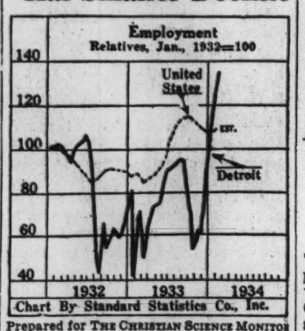
One More Year of Experiment

Banks, gold and credit are bound up in the question of the Government's own finances. These have been characterized by huge expenditures of capital and credit. Lumping all these together, the situation after one year of Mr. Roosevelt is as follows:

The budget is "in the red" well over $7,000,000,000 this year. It will be "in the red" something over $2,000,000,000 next year. And then, the plan is, the budget should be balanced in 1936. Whether it will be or not is a problem too big, probably, even for Mr. Roosevelt to determine finally. Meanwhile the Government has got bonds to sell. That is where the money is coming from.

There must be $6,000,000,000 of new issues to float, and $4,000,000,000 of refundings, in the first half of 1934. This is the big financial problem that the Administration has on its hands. Viewed by and large, considering the Government's new influence in the private banks; the returning confidence, sign of business recovery, flow of gold back from abroad, the financial difficulties do not seem insoluble. But as the Secretary of the Treasury just told a congressional committee, "We want at least another year to experiment in that."

January Employment Has Smaller Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EMPLOYMENT in private industry declined less than seasonally in January, but some 500,000 workers were released.

In manufacturing industries, the decline from December to January was 1.1 per cent, as compared with a normal seasonal drop of 1.4 per cent, and an average decline in the last four years of 2.5 per cent.

Contra-seasonal gains have been recorded in the automobile industry, as shown on the chart, which portrays a huge gain in employment in Detroit in the last three months.

Construction Is Up 31 P. C. in February Above 1933 Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Engineering construction awards in February—not including CWA activity—totalled $79,261,000, exceeding February a year ago by 31 per cent in dollar value and by 7 per cent on the volume index, according to a report in Engineering News-Record. The weekly average for the month of $19,814,000 is below the January weekly average of $25,395,000, due to a drop in public awards, principally federal, the report shows.

Public work was 81.5 per cent of the total in February, or $64,608,000, with private work about the same as in January at $14,653,000, the report continues.

The Far West is ahead of January this year and February of last year, it is reported, with all other territories below the January level.

"February finacing was characterized by a shift in emphasis from federal to normal methods of financing," the new Record says. "PWA allotments dropped in Frebuary to $9,978,00 compared with $206,971,000 in January. Of the February total $5,214,000 was for loans and grants to states and municipalities and $4,764,000 for loans to corporations both railroads and limited dividend or non-profit corporations."

The Construction Cost Index for March stands at 194.06, which is unchanged from February, but 22.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Check on Chile Peso Inflation Helps Recovery

Aids Nation to Weather 1933 Crisis—Industrial Activity Up 10 P. C.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 3 (AP)—The checking of inflation of the peso, according to an economic survey of the Central Bank, enabled Chile to weather the crisis in 1933 and to start back on the road to recovery.

"The country," adds the survey, "will suffer for a long time to come from the consequences of the inflation, and while the purchasing power of a large mass of the population is not adjusted to the new living conditions, it cannot be expected that a decisive improvement in the economic situation of the country will take place."

Currency Problems

The currency struggle between the dollar and the pound sterling is blamed for the stagnation now prevailing in Chilean business. During the first four months of 1933, a clear reaction in all economic activities appeared to be making headway, but when the dollar left the gold standard and other currencies began to fluctuate, deflation set in and manufacturers and industrialists are at a loss to know their exact operating position. The survey expressed the hope that a dollar-pound agreement will be reached soon so that Chilean currency, in turn, can be regulated in order to prevent fluctuations.

Mining in 1933 saw increased activity in all lines, coal production reaching the second highest figure in local history at 1,540,000 tons, an increase of 42 per cent over 1932.

Gold production increased 300 per cent over 1932, the total output being 10,000 pounds.

The intense industrial activity of 1932 continued throughout 1933, according to the survey, the increase averaging 9.8 per cent. Gas production increased 13 per cent, electricity 10.2 per cent.

Unemployment fell from 97,900 jobless on Dec. 31, 1932, to 45,000 at the close of 1933. On the other hand, the cost of living at the end of 1933 was 24 per cent higher than for the same in 1932, but recently it has shown a tendency to fall, since the check on inflation.

Exports were higher in 1933 than in 1932, while imports continued to decline.

Balancing of Budget

A feature of vital importance to national finances has been the balancing of the budget. While the ordinary budget for 1932 showed a deficit of 422,300,000 pesos (about $40,000,000), there was a small surplus of 1,800,000 pesos in 1933. The ordinary income totaled 945,900,000 pesos and ordinary expenditures 944,100,000 pesos. However, there is a deficit carried over from previous years which it has been possible to cover in part only by recourse to credit, leaving an outstanding balance payable in currency of 252,800,000 pesos, according to a statement by the Minister of Finance last May.

The budget for the current year, 1934, estimates revenues at 830,500,000 pesos and expenditures of the same amount and for the first time in more than 50 years, the revenue derived from the nitrate industry is excluded from the budget. Revenue from that industry has been practically nil in recent years, although prospects for the coming year are much brighter.

General Electric's Sales in Quarter Above 1933 Figure

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The preliminary report of General Electric Company for 1933 shows sales billed in the fourth quarter of last year totaled $39,211,122, against $34,112,816 in the final quarter of the previous year.

Billings for the quarter were the largest for any quarter since the second period of 1932, the company said.

Orders received in 1933 exceeded shipments for the first time since 1929, leaving a larger amount of unfilled orders on the books Jan. 1, 1934, than the year before. Orders for January and February, the company reported, were about 49 per cent above a year ago.

Net sales billed for 1933 totaled $136,637,268, against $147,162,291 in 1932.

Total current assets at the year-end were $175,314,394, and current liabilities $13,302,577.

"Largely due to the effect of the revaluation of the dollar," a statement asserted, "there has been an increase in the market value of our foreign securities of approximately $24,000,000, which has not been included in our valuation."

The total of investments in associated and other companies was carried at $154,682,341, against $154,998,160 a year ago.

Sears Has 28.9 P. C. February Sales Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 3—Ending 1933 with a profit of $11,249,295 compared to a loss of $2,543,651 the year before, the big mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. finds business getting still better this year.

The pick-up began in the second half of last year and pulled their company out of the red, is even more noticeable now, according to the report made public today, which shows February business 28.9 per cent better than that of February a year ago.

"The management foresaw the rapid rise in prices from the low of March of 1933, and as a matter of deliberate merchandise policy built up heavy inventories," said Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of the company. Inventories were built up to support a business of $350,000,000 this year, he added.

Private Financing in 1933 Only 4 Per Cent of Total

Government Now Furnishes Funds for Country's Progress, Whereas in 1929 Its Portion Was but 25 P. C.—Seen as Step Toward Socialistic Nation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—During the 12 months of 1933, 96 per cent of all securities issued in the United States came from government sources; only 4 per cent of the total was financed by private sources of investment funds which, throughout the history of the nation, have been the chief providers of the funds required for its continual growth.

These figures demonstrate, declares the Mandeville Press Bureau, New York, that private American capital has abdicated its time-honored position and has turned over to the Government—or has had taken away from it by the Government—its essential job of financing the nation's progress.

One of the accompanying tables shows that the amount of annual financing needed has varied little during the last five years. From a maximum of $13,384,000,000 in 1929 to a minimum of $9,374,000,000 in 1930, the average amount required has remained fairly constant. The table shows, however, that governmental agencies, particularly the Federal Government, has been taking this job over more and more each year until in 1933 it virtually absorbed it all. In 1929, 25 per cent of all American financing was done by government bodies and it has increased each year to 96 per cent in 1933.

It may be doubted that private financing can be entirely eliminated, no matter what obstacles the Government puts in its way, such as the Federal Securities Act, unbeatable competition with public money in interest and amortization rates and similar factors, but the 1933 record shows rather clearly that unless some drastic changes are made immediately in government practices, complete control of industry will be attained in a few years by the Government. To many this movement is seen as a step toward the creation of a socialistic nation.

Significant is the record of the first six months of the fiscal year 1933 which shows, to some extent at least, the influence of the Securities Act and fear of inflation upon private investors. The Securities Act was adopted May 27, 1933, but another month was required to formulate its rules and regulations. Security issues had been scanty all year, influenced chiefly by inflationary fears, but when the detail requirements of the act became public, see what happened. From a high of $96,000,000 in July, about one-quarter the sum the nation spends for candy and chewing gum each year, monthly security issues declined to $14,000,000 in August, up to $27,000,000 in September, down to $3,000,000 in October, with a gradual rise which brought the total to $16,000,000 in December.

Securities Issued in United States—1933
(Millions of Dollars)

Issues	Refunding Amount	P. C.	New capital Amount	P. C.	Total issues Amount	P. C.
Federal Government	$7,321	96.7	$3,086	82.6	$10,467	91.1
State and local governments	30	0.4	490	13.1	*520	4.6
Total public	7,411	97.1	3,576	95.7	10,987	95.7
Total corporate	221	2.9	161	4.3	382	4.3
Grand total	$7,632	100.0	$3,737	100.0	$11,369	100.0

*Exlusive of $665,000,000 granted from federal agencies. This sum included in federal issues.

Securities Issued in United States—1929-1933
(Millions of Dollars)

Issue	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Federal Government	$1,927	$2,414	$7,728	$8,383	$10,467
State and local government	1,431	1,487	1,256	849	*520
Total public	3,358	3,901	8,984	9,232	10,987
Total corporate	$10,026	$5,473	$2,589	$644	$382
Grand total	$13,384	$9,374	$11,573	$9,876	$11,369
Ratio—private to public	298%	140%	29%	7%	3%
Per cent of public to total	25%	42%	76%	93%	96%

*Exclusive of $665,000,000 granted from federal agencies. This sum included in federal issues.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dr. Colijn, the Netherlands Prime Minister, has been visiting in London, largely for personal reasons but also, it is freely admitted, to talk over the future of the rubber industry with certain interests here. For many weeks the rumors that a new restriction scheme was shortly to be initiated have out-whispered those to the contrary. Whatever the result may be, the historical antecedents of the present position fill it with interest for the world at large.

In 1922 the notorious Stevenson rubber restriction scheme was inaugurated, with the aim of keeping prices at about 1s. 3d. (30 cents) a pound. The scheme was originally designed to cover all the East Indian plantations, but the Dutch refused participation, largely because of the difficulty of controlling native production, and the scheme was a purely British affair. Its main effects were these: It boosted the price to the equivalent of more than a dollar a pound, though afterward there was a swift slump; it caused a wild boom in rubber shares in London, which itself helped to wreck the scheme by raising potential production through new flotations; it immensely stimulated the use of reclaimed rubber; and it sharply reduced the British percentage of world output. Readers will recall that the United States Senate uttered a most unceremonious protest, which, indeed, was not unjustified; yet they might have been content to let the villain come to his appointed bad end, for those who partook of the restriction were probably injured, in sum, far more than they were helped.

The Rubber Industry

After the abandonment of the Stevenson scheme in 1928, one thing was obvious to all concerned; restriction was impossible without the cooperation of the Netherlands East Indies. But that was still rendered very difficult by the existence in those islands of thousands of native producers with very little capital or overheads and no organization. Their uncontrollability remains the basic problem to this day. The situation has now, however, somewhat changed. The price of rubber has been as low as 2d. (4c.) a pound in London, and the gold price, which concerns the Dutch, is still near its miserable nadir. At the same time, of course, costs of production have fallen tremendously, and many plantations are undoubtedly making profits even now. These low-cost producers are inclined to oppose restriction, which would merely shackle them, in order to keep their less efficient competitors alive. A second change has been the conversion of Dutch official opinion to the idea of control, partly by reason of the success of the tea restriction scheme, which applies to Java as well as India and Ceylon.

In the third place, propaganda in favor of restriction has been spread among the natives with apparently satisfactory results. The internal conditions being thus apparently ripe, the engineers of restriction turn to the general position of the industry.

Production is now at a level of about 800,000 tons per annum, consumption a little higher; but potential output is already about 1,200,000 tons, and will rise by another 300,000 tons in five years' time. On the other hand, who can tell what are the potentialities of consumption? It is significant that during the 1929-33 slump, consumption of crude rubber for purposes other than the manufacture of auto tires actually showed a slight increase. It is possible that when industrial conditions improve, excess capacity may cure itself. In the meantime, the price of 8d. a pound, which the Malayan producers are said to demand, is obviously extortionate.

The Tin Scheme

The tin industry, whose restrictive operations have also been prominent recently, has a quite different problem. Even among the Chinese dredgers of Malay, a considerable outlay of capital is necessary, so the producers are fewer and more amenable to control. On the other hand, the number of producing countries is much greater. Actually, a governmentally regulated scheme of output restriction has been in operation for several years among the principal producing countries (Bolivia, Malaya, Nigeria, the Netherlands, East Indies and Siam), and has just been extended for another three years.

It is worth noting that the Belgian Congo, whose tin productive capacity has rapidly increased, has refused to conform for more than two years; here is one strong potential menace to the scheme. Including the Congo, non-restricting countries are already responsible for some 20 per cent of world output, and the proportion is rising. That the scheme has been successful in raising prices cannot be denied. During the last nine months of 1933, the price of standard tin in London rose from £151.15s. to £227.15s., an increase of 50 per cent, while stocks fell from 51,500 to 27,000 tons. The expansion of American demand, especially for tinplate production, played perhaps as large a part in this development as did restriction. It is the more surprising that the latest decision of the Internaional Tin Committee kept the quota allowance at the low figure of 44 per cent of standard output.

The Buffer Pool Proposal

While restriction probably secures the willing allegiance of the great majority of this industry, the same cannot be said of recent proposals to reinforce it by the establishment of a "buffer pool" of tin. The intention is to create under the authority of the International Tin Committee a stock of tin, normally of about 8000 tons, to be depleted or augmented with a view to ironing out fluctuations in the market price. The chairman of the Tin Producers' Association (which represents important tin interests in each country) resigned rather than countenance this scheme. His chief reasons were that market stability would actually be endangered by the reduction of "free" stocks of tin to the low figure contemplated; that consumers' interests were not safeguarded, and that the existence of buffer stocks would tend to perpetuate restrictive control of the industry, which he held should be regarded as only a temporary expedient. The measure is also opposed by metal trading interests in this country, who fear that legitimate trading will be upset by speculation based on the maneuvers of the pool, and by the Malayan producers, who see in it a further encroachment of the power of the "big shots" in the industry over the smaller men. This seems to be another instance of the tendency of all restrictive schemes to over-reach themselves.

Various Factors Responsible For Uplift in Wheat

New Currency Rumors and Smaller Receipts at Western Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 3—Buying interest in wheat was revived somewhat late this week by Washington reports indicating the possibility of an issuance of new currency, as well as by smaller receipts of wheat at western points, sustained strength in the cash markets, and a firmer tone in foreign markets.

At the low point of the week wheat prices were off approximately 8 cents from the high of a few weeks ago, this decline, however, having been by short steps and of a halting kind. There has been some scattered long liquidation, but nothing of a general kind, the principal holders having their lines well intrenched.

Total Supplies Light

Reports on farm stocks of all grains showed about the expected quantities, disappearance having been about normal. Supplies of feed grains are hardly sufficient for normal domestic requirements. However, the liberal supplies piled up in the show windows obscures the fact that total supplies are light.

Primary receipts of wheat, and incidentally of all grains, have dropped to small proportions again, and it is expected mills will have to come to terminals for a good share of their current needs. Supplies of wheat on the farms, in sight, and in country mills and elevators total about 161,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. This makes the statistical position the brightest it has been in this country for several years.

Argentine advices indicate that the Government of that country intends to raise the prices for wheat shortly. For some time Argentine wheat has been hedged freely at Liverpool, that market selling close to the all-time record low figures.

European reports indicate a smaller acreage of wheat and a less favorable condition than a year ago, which makes it possible that the European requirements will be heavier during 1934-35.

Better Technical Position

Corn and other grains also encountered a better demand on the decline, scoring fair rallies. Cash corn sales were the best in a long time, with seaboard reports indicating a little inquiry for export. Argentine news has been bullish on corn, with prospects for an extremely small carry-over in that country and a much smaller new crop than last year.

European consumptive demand for corn is active, and suggests the possibility of some export business in United States corn. Receipts of corn have dropped to the smallest proportions in a long time. There is a possibility of important reductions in the visible supply.

Mexico Doubles Sales of Motors Made in the U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 3—That the automobile trade in Mexico has made noteworthy progress in the past year is revealed in a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Commercial Attaché at Mexico City.

Automobile sales in 1933 were approximately double those for the preceding year, the report shows. At the close of the year, approximately 85 per cent of the dealers had none or very little stocks on hand. Imports of passenger cars and trucks for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, the latest available figures, amounted to 4988 units compared with 2407 for 1932. Used car stocks for the trade as a whole were lower than they have been at any time in many years.

An outstanding feature of the automobile trade in 1933 was the progressive increase in sales throughout the year, which as a rule slacken off during the summer months. During 1933 the demand continued strong throughout this period and greatly exceeded expectations of dealers.

The trend of the market during the past year, the report points out, was decidedly toward popular-priced units.

The Mexican market is practically 100 per cent American in both passenger cars and trucks, the report points out. Not a single European manufacturer entered the market during 1933.

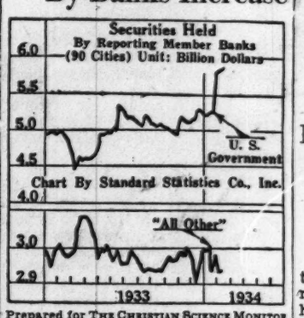
Rail Income May Be Best in Three Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Gradual but sustained improvement in railroad freight traffic has been witnessed since the beginning of the year. Passenger travel likewise has expanded, particularly in sections where rate reductions have been effected. As a result, it now appears probable that gross revenues of all Class I roads for January were some 25 per cent over the like 1933 month. Furthermore, since railroad managements continued to restrict expenditures, it is estimated that net operating income increased about 200 per cent during the period.

January apparently was the first month since last summer in which the earnings level was sufficiently high, projected on an annual basis, to indicate coverage of full fixed charges for the carriers as a group. On present indications, moreover, it appears that an even higher average level of earnings will be witnessed for the remainder of 1934, thereby suggesting that the railroads will experience the most profitable year since 1931, in the opinion of the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

U. S. Securities Held By Banks Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLDINGS of U. S. Government obligations by banks have increased sharply, while "all other" bonds are at the lowest point of the last 14 months, with the exception of one week last December.

Southern Pacific Company Reduces Net Loss for Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3 — The Southern Pacific Company and affiliated companies report a net loss of $4,990,931, for the year 1933, compared with the net loss of $5,779,631 for the previous year, or an increase of income of $788,700.

In presenting the annual report to stockholders, Mr. Hale Holden, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Company, said the decline in traffic volume and revenues of Southern Pacific Lines, experienced for several years, continued during the first three months of 1933, with losses in April and May somewhat diminished.

"For the last seven months, however, the total volume of revenue freight and passenger traffic carried by your lines, and revenues therefrom, were larger than for the same period of 1933," he continued. "Revenues for this period did not increase in the same proportion as traffic handled, due to reductions in transcontinental rates on perishable fruits and vegetables, effective in May, 1933, and other reductions in freight rates and in passenger fares, initiated by the railroads to meet the intense competition of other means of transportation."

American Dollar Easier at $5.08 To British Pound

LONDON, March 3 (AP) — The United States Dollar, after a firm opening at $5.07½ to the pound, eased on light offerings in a quiet market to close at $5.08 on the foreign exchange market today—½ cent off from the overnight quotation of $5.07½.

The French franc moved similarly, falling off from the opening quotation of 77.12 to the pound to finish at 77.15.

PARIS, March 3 (AP)—The United States dollar closed at 15.195 francs (6.52 cents to the franc) on the foreign exchange market today, 1½ centimes down from the opening of 15.19 francs (6.58 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, March 3 (AP)—The American dollar remained unchanged today at 2.515 marks (39.71 cents to the mark), a quotation held since Tuesday.

Rising Business Tendency Still Seen by Moody's

NEW YORK, March 3—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car-loadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	64.2	105.7	51.7	73.9
Prev. week	63.7	103.8	49.7	72.4
Month ago	60.6	100.7	41.9	67.7
Year ago	51.4	91.6	21.7	54.9
1933-34 high	62.4	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933-34 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)
Copyright, 1934, by Moody's.

Business Again Swings Up After Slight Let-Down

Review Says 1934 May Be Banner Year—Gains in All Industrial Lines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Following the slight pause last week, business resumed its general upswing which has been gaining momentum since the first of the year, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its current review of the week just past. Indications point to 1934 as a banner year, due in part to some sweeping changes in the NRA code structure, which should remove the few remaining obstacles hampering unfettered progress, according to the review.

The normal seasonal rise this spring is to be fortified by present governmental plans to supplement the waning CWA program by the stronger support of special relief expenditure, the agency holds. This, it notes, will "bring more lasting betterment to a larger number of workers."

All Lines Gain

With gains in all lines of industry and business showing such marked advance over the corresponding period last year, the review says that in all comparisons cognizance must be taken of the fact that a year ago business activity, employment and prices were "scraping the bottom of the lows of nearly a decade."

"So much headway has been made in the restoration of normal commercial function," the review continues, "and industrial rehabilitation has reached such amazing proportions, that there always is present the posibility of losing sight of the ratio to normal, which the current positions represent."

Surveying general conditions during the week the report finds all series in its Business Activity Barometer showed improvement over the week preceding, thus bringing it up almost two full points to 66.7, the highest figure set down since the third week of August, 1933.

The continuance of extremely wintry weather cleared stocks of heavy garments, galoshes, etc., while in some cases many sales were lost because of inability to replenish supplies, the review continues. It says that sleds, skates and winter sports outfits would have sold in double the volume if the merchandise could have been obtained.

Blizzard Aids Trade

The widest gains for the week in manufacturing were recorded in the automobile, steel, electric supply, textile, shoe and fertilizer industries.

Employment increases are more numerous than at the beginning of February, though they are almost entirely absent in the majority of the capital goods divisions, says the review. It finds 40 per cent more persons employed in the automobile industry than at this time a year ago; 100 per cent more employment in the radio factories, and the factories producing musical instruments report the gain in some instances at more than 200 per cent. The most critical unemployment situation continues to be in some sections of the Southwest, it is added.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
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Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
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Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Getting Married

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

ALTHOUGH James Bridie's "Marriage Is No Joke" had to be withdrawn after seven performances, it will be included in Mr. Bridie's printed works; it thus still has a chance of the recognition that its sincerity and considerable dramatic skill entitle it to.

Mr. Bridie, though as yet he is little known outside Great Britain, is one of the two or three contemporary writers for the theater who seriously count in both an intellectual and a histrionic sense. No one would think of calling him the Andrea del Sarto of the drama; but Andrea del Sarto, though known as the "perfect painter," is a dull fellow, "faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null." Mr. Bridie is the reverse of that. In his work generally, and in "Marriage Is No Joke" in particular, he falls hard and often. But what a height it is that he falls from.

This play seems curiously like a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque." There is a time for the fine, mad, exciting, thoughtless, grand and adventurous things in life; and there is a time for exercising the less spectacular virtues. It is Mr. Bridie's statement here that these two periods are pretty sharply divided by the marriage service. A married man is no longer accountable to himself alone; in Stevenson's phrase, he has domesticated the recording angel.

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John's wife, Priscilla Dickie, admirably played by Miss Sophie Stewart, is a practical, managing woman who obviously will soon make her husband into a quiet, respectable fellow, or know the reason why. The first thing she does on the first morning of her married life is to make John sign the pledge; and it is plain that she intends to see that he keeps it. But then war intervenes, and John's longing for excitement leads him to join the army immediately.

Up to this point, "Marriage Is No Joke" is one of the best plays that Mr. Bridie has written. John MacGregor is a character with obvious capacities for development, and Priscilla at once engages everybody's sympathy and admiration. The dialogue is bright and pungent, and the action well devised. Moreover, the central theme of the play, that listening to the chimes at midnight is the occupation and amusement of single men only, is theatrically original, interesting and clearly stated. Hitherto, the play has kept to Scotland and England. But now it goes further, and fares worse. The action travels East, and the interest West.

For John gets mixed up in a fantastic adventure with a preposterous female in some region near Persia, of which the upshot is that he becomes a king in Babylon (or thereabouts). Here is the sort of thing that he had dreamed of when merely a student, and which his marriage should have put entirely behind him.

It is easy enough, of course, to see how this episode figures in Mr. Bridie's scheme of things. It is the last kicking over the traces before the thoroughbred turns into a disciplined, quiet, useful domestic animal. But it usurps far too large a section of the play properly to fulfill this function. We are interested in John's leaving home only because we want to see how he comes back again; Mr. Bridie pays far too much attention to the rather boring things that he does while he is away. Moreover, these things do not convince on their own plane; they suggest that Mr. Bridie has suddenly developed an interest in the "vamp" screen melodramas of 20 years ago, and is determined to go one better by going one sillier.

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Our relief was intense when the second scene of the second act (there are only two acts in the play) opened with Priscilla once more on the stage, and John a parson in a London suburb. But this relief soon vanished when we learned that the ridiculous woman from Asia was also in the offing, being a Cossack dancer (apparently a very bad one) in a music hall. Her meeting with John near the end of the play, when she begs him to fly with her to Paris and become the Tsar of all the Russias, seemed likely to fulfill all our most pessimistic anticipations. But then the excellent Priscilla entered, and soon John, in a speech whose dramatic virtue was exceeded only by the foolishness of the incident provoking it, suddenly realized the superiority of safety razors, so to speak, for a man in his position and with his responsibilities. After all, romance fulfills itself in many ways, and adventure may be gained, less spectacularly but not less satisfactorily, by abolishing slums in England as well as by building castles in Spain. Certainly, marriage is no joke; but no matter for weeping, either.

As John MacGregor, Mr. Ralpn Richardson had a very difficult part. In all the British scenes, where he had to express simple, human qualities, and especially in his last recognition that not every battle is fought with earthly weapons, he could hardly have been better. Perhaps no actor could have made anything of the excursion to Persia.

This play brings Mr. Bridie to a critical period of his career. He has never shown himself a cunning craftsman, but "Marriage Is No Joke" is the first play of his that has patently failed because of inept workmanship. Mr. Bridie has most of the gifts of an accomplished dramatist. He has intellect; he can draw character; he can write dialogue; he can devise incident. It would be unfortunate both for him and for the British theater if he allowed this splendid equipment to be nullified merely because he woud not take the trouble to learn how to put a play together—which is within the capacity of anyone who can follow the first proposition in Euclid.

Globe Theater—Sir Barry Jackson presents "Marriage is No Joke," by James Bridie. Produced by A. K. Ayrclif Ayliff, Feb. 6, 1934.

Courtesy of the Downtown Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By Bourke White

DETAIL OF HEROIC STATUE, "BABE RUTH," BY REUBEN NAKIAN

The Premier Pianist

A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Ignace Paderewski, Musician and Statesman, by Rom Landau. London: Nicholson & Watson. 18s. net; New York: Crowell. $3.00

ROM LANDAU had practically completed his biography of Paderewski when he received an invitation from the famous pianist to visit him at Riond Bosson, Morges. Asked by his host how long the Life had taken to write, the author said he had been collecting material for nearly five years. He added: "It distresses me that it should be almost impossible to find out the truth about a living man."

Paderewski broke in with—for biographers—the rather devastating comment: "The truth about a living man does not exist. There can be only interpretations of it, or the impression that man leaves on different people. Everyone will show you a different aspect of the same man or the same thing, and what you create yourself is only one individual picture of your model."

From this point of view, Mr. Landau might easily have asked whether autobiography is ever nearer fact than biography; whether the subject's picture of himself is necessarily a truer and more complete "likeness" than that drawn by his biographer? Plenty of examples are available to show that it isn't. But perhaps with the possible exception of lawyers, journalists and politicians, a man has only to talk or write enough to "give himself away." And for some readers the two conversations at Riond Bosson, which form the postscript of the present volume, throw more light on Paderewski than the researches of Mr. Landau. Paderewski, in the best sense of the phrase, "gives himself away."

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The biography is divided into three parts, which are headed "The Musician," "The Statesman" and "A Great Man." Before the war someone, perhaps a slightly envious rival, had said—one is not sure of the exact wording—"Paderewski is a charming, brilliant man, an excellent musician, an able composer, a first-rate pianist but—he is Paderewski." And on another occasion, after a long-drawn-out discussion on great pianists, a famous player was asked what he thought of Paderewski. He brightened visibly and said: "Thank goodness the subject has changed at last." These stories reveal the attitude of his near rivals, and even today, as his biographer reluctantly admits, the best critical opinion is not unanimous.

But criticism cannot be dismissed as Mr. Landau attempts to dismiss it, by saying, "An artist who can appeal to the deepest emotional faculties has gone beyond the limitations of purely musical criteria. Human or racial elements may enter in which cannot be easily defined by professional canons." It may be true that "the meaning of musical standards has not yet been clearly defined by the critics themselves," but Mr. Landau, on his side, offers still less explanation of his standards to the critics, "so overlaid with purely musical considerations that they are no longer able to perceive the 'non-musical' powers of Paderewski's playing."

The one thing that seems clear is that these standards have nothing to do with music. And Mr. Landau does his idol a disservice when he writes: "Though he never actually said so, Paderewski must have believed strongly that the pedestal on which he stood was higher than that of any other virtuoso, including even Liszt and Rubenstein."

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Leschetizky, one has heard from another pupil, did not know quite what to make of Paderewski at first. The future cast no definite shadow. A touch as hard as nails had gradually to be softened down, and there were other pupils of seemingly greater promise. But from the moment he walked onto the platform of the Salle Erard in Paris, on March 3, 1888, the public began to shower on him admiration, fame and wealth. From the pianists of the time—and there were several of extraordinary talent. Moritz Rosenthal for example—it chose Paderewski as the one who fitted perfectly its ideal of what a piano virtuoso should be. Indeed no novelist could have invented a more romantic figure and certainly no novelist would have thought of turning a world-famous pianist into a Prime Minister and a Prime Minister back into a pianist again.

Although Mr. Landau's literary style lapses occasionally in the matter of taste, and some of his musical judgments will strike the professional reader as odd, he gives us a thorough and whole-hearted account of a dazzling career.

The postscript of his book gives the reader a glimpse of the character and intellect that compelled the admiration of Arthur Balfour, Asquith, Clemenceau, Briand, Theodore Roosevelt, Mussolini and countless others who were not likely to be prejudiced in favor of any musician, however picturesque and famous. Mr. Landau gives us what seems to be the truest estimate of Paderewski before we turn even the first page of his biography. For on the title-page is printed the phrase of Saint-Saëns: "He is a genius who also plays the piano."

An Art Horse Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THREE galleries have been devoted to an art horse show at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, where the horse prances in effigy from ancient Greek vases and Chinese tomb figurines to di Chirico and John Carroll.

While one feels that too much emphasis has been placed upon horse portraiture of eighteenth-and nineteenth-century England and America, with too little attention to the fine romantic tendency of the age of Delacroix and Géricault, the exhibition, sweeping through many epochs, presents an interesting continuity of horse impressions.

Arrangement in the various galleries is purposeful. The first is devoted to the horse as he appeared in the arts of Greece, Babylonia, China, Persia and Russia, ending with a Flemish sixteenth-century tapestry of an imaginative and extravagant lion hunt. The more primitive handling of the horse in England and America is also touched upon, and includes a vivacious but anonymous American painting, probably executed in the early nineteenth century, of a spirited Indian hunting the Buffalo.

The second gallery takes up the theme with Delacroix and Manet—neither too well represented—and carries the story to the present day, revealing the horse as the artist sees him.

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The last gallery is a room of horse portraits, with abundant exposition of that too-representational art that flourished so famously in England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and that is almost as popular today among the sporting set.

With the development of this element of exact portraiture one feels the growth of a dual art motif. While an entire group of artists is busy filling orders for the duplication of horse flesh, others hold to the more vibrant tradition, and portray the spirit rather than the material machinery of horse life.

The exhibition stirs various thoughts concerning the horse in art. In the beginning that noble animal shared in the building of civilization.

He won wars; chariot races; bore heroes and kings. He was to the ancient world what iron and steel are to the modern epoch; yet he was much more. With the romantic flare-up under Delacroix and Géricault we find the gradual breaking down of the fine spirit, the intrusion of minds interested in the horse as a racing machine, or as incidental to the hunt, sharing with hounds and red-coated riders the center of interest.

Then comes the twentieth century. The horse, less and less an agent in the building of nations, stirs artists to the pseudo-Greek revival eloquently expressed in the work of di Chirico, and through him in that of his many followers.

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Yet there is another field in which the horse may still claim something of his old-time spirit—the field of games. Artists from Goya to the present offer enthusiastic impressions of the circus, the Indian chicken pull, the Spanish bullfight, cowboy activities and the race.

Particularly spirited are such impressions as the "Cheval Sauvage" by Delacroix and "Wild Horse" by Leo Katz. A bit of the West may be found in Thomas Benton's dust-churned "Lassoing Horses," and a breath from the plains in John Steuart Curry's "Horses Running Before Storm." Then there are Paul Froelich's active drawing of polo ponies, Stefan Hirsch's "Scared Horse," and "Le Jockey" by Toulouse-Lautrec.

Especially in modern times does the circus horse attract the artist. Pablo Picasso, Edy Legrand, Thomas Handforth, Bela Kadar and Yasuo Kuniyoshi all contribute interpretations; while the work horse finds champion in "Pop" Hart's "Grinding Corn" and in farming scenes by Wharton Esherick.

Sculpture, like painting, runs the gamut of centuries from Chinese tomb figurines to Maud von Rosen's "Man-of-War." Perhaps the most vital of the sculptures are those by Renée Sintenis, the German sculptress, who brings a charming tenderness to her modeling, and the more conventionalized but immensely spirited conceptions by the American, Heinz Warneke. Between the two, with a zip of realism, comes such a study as Mahonri Young's "Pony Express."

To sum up the spirit and energy of the horse, however, one might turn to the significant canvas by Merton Clivette, "Outriding the Blizzard." Reducing the strain of action to its essentials, bending his suggested figures to the speed of the horses, the painter has achieved one of the most powerful interpretations in the entire exhibition.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

New York Artists Get Together

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

MORE than 400 New York painters, sculptors and print makers, representing every shade of artistic theory, have joined forces in the city's First Municipal Art Exhibition, continuing from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily until March 31, at the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center. With upward of 5000 invited guests in attendance, the exhibition was opened on the evening of Feb. 27 by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as sponsor.

The exhibition is bestowed in what is known as the Forum, a part of the RCA Building that has recently been completed, and has hitherto been unknown to the public. For this exhibition it has been especially prepared with a variety of wall backgrounds to avoid monotony as one traverses the many galleries. One doubts if any previous New York art exhibition has been as well lighted as this, with a flood of direct-indirect illumination in every gallery.

The exhibition in general clusters round a deep mezzanine leading down by two broad semicircular staircases to a large hall where more than 50 works of sculpture are shown. These are so well spaced that each figure has a good setting, and often may be encircled by the observer that he may enjoy to the full the sculptor's command of multiple silhouetting. Ranged up the staircases are further figures, each on its own stand. The paintings are hung in a single line, with plenty of room between the frames, so that it is possible to look at individual pictures without the confusion of seeing other canvases out of the corner of the eye. Each figure, painting and print is plainly marked with the artist's name and his subject, so that a catalogue need be purchased only by those who wish a record of this amazing get-together. Arrows affixed to the walls enable the visitor to circulate through the whole show without retracing his steps.

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Without offering the following comment as anything like a fair analysis of the show—that would be possible only in a book—it may be in order to mention some things that caught this visitor's eye as he walked through the long train of galleries.

Mr. Peter Blume offers an expressionistic mural, "South of Scranton," which conjoins figures diving off a battleship control mast, a row of houses and a cliff of coal near the sea. By Charles Prendergast is a gesso panel which utilizes cheerful compressions of perspective in a semi-tropical beach scene done in a primitive decorative vein. Mrs. Marguerite Zorach weaves a "Circus" panel of colored worsteds according to kaleidoscopic patterns of form and movement.

Mr. Eugene Speicher offers a figure study which utilizes the contrasts between flesh tones and an orange shawl. The architectural theory of Mr. Max Weber is exemplified in a composition involving three figures, disposed with sculptural feeling, in "Beatification." Mr. Stuart Davis, sur-réaliste, offers in a design called "Barber Shop" another of his witty comments upon an urban view. Would that he would paint settings for a stage revue. Mr. Henry Lee McFee offers one of his choicest efforts, a figure study done with this artist's command of three-dimensional painting and individual color. Miss Elsie Driggs's "Horses" reminds us of the spontaneity that resides in many artist's sketches, but which unhappily is lost in their finished work.

In "Winter," Mr. Arnold Wiltz disposes the patterns of trees and walls against the planes of snow. Mr. Childe Hassam holds the fort for the impressionists with his "Spring Garland." Miss Dorothy Ochtman, in "Glass and Pewter," shows a still-life that is a remarkable assemblage of transmitted, reflected and refracted colored light involving a great variety of textures. Miss Jean MacLane, in "Portrait of a Child," shows the power of the dominant line as set off against a vaporous violet sky. Patterns of nature and of human movement combine to set Miss Molly Luce's "Beach at High Tide" out of the rut. In "Chariot Race" Mr. Milton Avery captures surprisingly a group of fleeting impressions at the circus. "The War Register," by Mr. Maurice Becker, brings into small compass a whole series of protests against militarism, with a powerful figure of a man breaking a rifle in two as the pivotal interest.

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Miss Harriet Frishmuth's "The Dancers" depicts two figures at the ecstatic height of a duet of balanced movement. Mr. Alexander Calder shows two of his humorous constructions made of wire and disks which start upon long trains of intricate movement with each new puff of air. "Football," by Mr. Leo Lentelli, shows a runner being tackled, the two figures being inclined at a dynamic plane in opposition to the base. Mr. Hunt Deitrich shows two of his stylized figures of racing dogs at play. A touch of a Gothic inspiration is in Mr. Alfeo Faggi's altogether personal "St. Francis." Realism has its way in Mr. A. Phimister Proctor's "Roosevelt," mounted. Mr. S. Rueben Nakian contributes to the good humor of every visitor with his heroic statue of Babe Ruth in the act of poling out a home run. "Swirling Snow," by Mr. Chester Beach, is a brilliant and graceful study of two feminine figures airily draped. An intensified presentation marks Mr. Duncan Ferguson's portrait of his wife. Mr. Ulric A. Ellerhausen's "Dawn" is a marble in free silhouette, yet done in low relief.

Fairly familiar are the styles of most of the exhibitors in the water color and print galleries, though there is often an arresting note in the work of well-known artists, as in the heightened realism of the boxers and audience in "On the Ropes," by Mr. Robert Riggs; the penetrating drawing of Mr. Charles Demuth in "Zinnias and Scarlet Sage"; the section of color areas in Mr. Hobart Nichola's "Gloucester Dock"; the recapture of a romantic age in Mr. Everett Shinn's red chalk of an aristocratic interior; the calligraphy in the wash drawing by Mr. Hayley Lever; the kindly satire in Mr. Frank Di Gioia's "Her Sunday Best"; Mr. A. Z. Kruse's emotional handling of lithographic values in "Morning Prayer," and the square-cut appreciation of Mayor LaGuardia in Miss Peggy Bacon's portrait drawing.

'Dodsworth'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A POPULAR melodrama has been made by Mr. Sydney Howard out of Mr. Sinclair Lewis's novel, "Dodsworth." It is being presented at the Shubert Theater, beginning Feb. 26, by Mr. Max Gordon. Each of the 14 scenes is constructed with the terse wording, compressed action and snapper-finish characteristic of a revue blackout. When the lights go out the spectators buzz with excited comment until they come on for the next episode, with scenes in a motor factory and a home in Zenith, Ohio, on board an ocean liner, in hotel rooms in London and on the Continent, and within and without an Italian villa.

Sam Dodsworth is shown giving up his motorcar business and leaving for a European holiday with his wife. Because of her conduct with other men he finally leaves her for a prospective marriage to a more companionable woman. Miss Fay Bainter's sharply etched and emotionally varied portrait of Mrs. Dodsworth does much to build up the effectiveness of Mr. Walter Huston's presentation of Sam, a presentation that because of the actor's contribution of unaffected masculinity and casual-seeming naturalness gives weight to the oversimplified personage he is playing.

Even while one is troubled by the author's change of an apparently model wife into an adventuress when she sets foot on a European liner, one can admire the thoroughness with which Miss Bainter goes about the job of making an utterly unsympathetic figure of Mrs. Dodsworth. By contrast, as it were, Dodsworth becomes a sympathetic figure with all his juvenility of outlook, his denatured absorption in business, and his narrow scale of social experience. The part may be intended as satire, but it is scarcely so taken in performance.

It is good to see such seasoned and resourceful players as Mr. Huston and Miss Bainter working so skillfully together for the purpose of putting the play's story over strongly. The strong cast includes Miss Nan Sunderland as Edith Cortright, to whom Sam turns at the end; Miss Ethel Jackson and Mr. Harlan Briggs, as the Pearsons, friends of Sam; Mr. Charles Halton, Miss Beatrice Maude, Mr. Frederick Worlock, Mr. Kent Smith, Miss Leonore Harris, Mme. Maria Ouspenskaya and numerous others. By every sign "Dodsworth" will be one of the best-seller plays of the current season.

E. C. S.

'David Harum'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Will Rogers, possibly, has had no funnier film opportunity than the new Fox version of "David Harum," Edward Noyes Westcott's novel of rural New York life of 35 years ago. Mr. Rogers is utterly at home in the part of the shrewdly humorous country banker whose one diversion, next to fishing, is horse trading. With what gusto does Mr. Rogers go through that historic swap with the deacon, with the latter getting a balky horse.

That horse, in the amplification of the story for film purposes, becomes a central figure, for David sells him to the girl who is in love with the misogynist in the sentimental subplot. The girl finds out that the horse is a pacer of record-making ability when encouraged by music. Out of this quizzical potion comes the whirlwind of fun with which the story closes, David winning the race thanks to the girl's presence of mind in getting the grand-stand crowd to sing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" as a means of encouraging the animal. Seldom has such sustained laughter greeted a picture as that which follows through these scenes of the race, as it is being unreeled at the Radio City Music Hall.

Mr. James Cruze has directed with with and a feeling for setting forth every element of the film in pictorial form. Always his tendency seems to have been to minimize the talk, with the assistance of his story adapter, Mr. Walter Woods. The photography by Mr. Hal Mohr is brilliant. The picture should have a wide appeal, for it celebrates actualities of kindly home life. When David gets into the kitchen while the Christmas dinner is in preparation he is roundly berated by his sister, Polly. Miss Louise Dresser is a Polly that many of us have known. There are pleasant spring, summer and winter scenes of life in the country.

The Drama League Travel Bureau, Hotel Barbizon-Plaza, New York, a noncommercial organization, has at its disposal scholarships covering full tuition for the six weeks' summer session at the Central School of Speech and Drama, affiliated with the University of London. These scholarships are for students interested in literary and dramatic study, but are also given for the purpose of promoting international understanding.

Symbolism and Glyn Philpot

By FRANK RUTTER

London

FOR a painter of established reputation and considerable popularity completely to change his style and develop a new manner demands great courage as well as initiative and vitality. Mr. Glyn W. Philpot, who was elected A. R. A. as long ago as 1915, has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for his strong, soundly painted portraits and figure compositions based in the main on the practice of Velásquez and the great Venetians. Originally a student at the Lambeth School of Art, he was much influenced in his early work by Ricketts and Charles Shannon, and his early paintings, like theirs, were generally romantic in temper. A fine draftsman, with a robust, rounded sense of form, Philpot was also an opulent colorist, delighting in rich, warm hues and favoring schemes in which browns and ochers predominated.

Two years ago his Academy paintings showed he was changing his style. He adventured into light, pale color schemes, his forms became more summary and simplified, and he showed a marked tendency to depart from realism and attempt paintings full of symbolism and allegory. It is an open secret that last year he was prevailed upon to withdraw from the Academy a large painting he had intended to exhibit.

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This picture, "The Great Pan," is now exhibited at the Leicester Galleries, with a number of other recent paintings by Philpot in his new manner. The "official" description of this picture is as follows:

The Great Pan, in an attitude of kingly ease, rests in the center of the earth. He breathes, and from his breath springs a winged angel-daemon. From his clenched hand gushes water, the refreshment of the Muses. In the shade of his green garment lovers are united.

But looking at the picture it is not easy to make out what it is all about. The subsidiary forms are well enough drawn, and there are some passages of brilliant, flashing color, but the composition is too involved to be easily intelligible, and its success as a decorative, rhythmical whole is decidedly questionable. But for its being couched in terms which remind us to some extent of Parisian post-impressionist painting, the picture might be called too "literary" in its conception.

Modern attempts at symbolism, at expressing philosophical ideas in paint, have usually failed, because the painters do not sufficiently realize the essential character of symbolism. Just as government rests ultimately on the consent of the governed, so symbolism succeeds only when a *general consent* is given to the validity of the emblems employed. An esoteric symbolism may gain the applause of a few, but can hardly capture the imagination of a world—as the Early Christian painters did, because they employed symbols almost universally understood.

Rightly or wrongly, I take my stand with those who hold that his symbolism is the least successful element in Glyn Philpot's new manner, and I am convinced that many of his other paintings will give far more pleasure than "The Great Pan." His new passion for light, delicate schemes of color is seen to greater advantage in some beautiful and very decorative flower pieces, "Mixed Flowers," for example, and also in his thinly painted, rigorously simplified but intensely expressive portraits. Exquisite indeed is the radiant, prismatic color that distinguishes his "Liza Maugham," which, for all its delicacy and refinement, has the strength and probity of draftsmanship that distinguished his work in the past. Much the same could be said for his "Athlete" and "Master Jasper Kingscote," and other recent paintings which, in their combination of simplicity, strength, refinement and pale color harmonies, sound quite a new note in portraiture. In a word, Philpot is still much more enjoyable when he paints what he has seen than when he attempts to paint something he has vaguely imagined. Nevertheless, if the *magnum opus* in his new manner is yet to come, we must all respect Glyn Philpot as an artist who not only paints, but thinks. When he thinks clearly enough, then he should be able to give us a really great picture.

One of the most delightful of current exhibitions is a collection of recent paintings by Mrs. Florence Engelbach at the Lefevre Galleries. In selection, framing and arrangement this one-man show presents an ensemble in admirable taste, most fragrant and charming in its harmony of color. It is indeed "variety in unity," and the variety is the more remarkable since nearly all the exhibits are flower pieces. In a few years Mrs. Engelbach has won an enviable reputation as a flower painter, for to her most individual sense of color is added a feeling for decorative arrangement and a quite exceptional gift for expressing the forms of flowers in a spontaneous and exceedingly vital manner. Her flowers are always *alive*, whether in quite a small painting like "Convolvulus" or in such a fine decorative panel as "Peonies."

⁂

The annual exhibition of water colors at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries again includes works by living artists as well as examples of famous masters of the past. The interest of the retrospective section is to some extent eclipsed by the brilliant collections of British water colors now on view at the Academy and the British Museum; but Agnews' at least has one feature of unique interest in a group of six drawings of Italian landscapes by John Downman (1750-1824), hitherto famous exclusively for his portrait drawings.

Conspicuous among the contemporary works are two large water colors by Gilbert Spencer, "The Ford" and "Bucks Folelathe," landscape compositions, only slightly tinted, which appeal by their intricacy of linear design. The veteran D. S. MacColl shows a beautifully drawn and delicately tinted view of "The Thames from Richmond Hill," F. J. Porter an exceedingly sensitive and subtle impression of "London Snow." Other contributors of note include Muirhead Bone, G. L. Brockhurst, C. M. Gere, Sir Charles Holmes, Henry Lamb, John Nash and W. J. Steggles.

'Helen Retires'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MELODY of flute, accompanying voices in spoken dialogue, gave an illusion of something ancient Greek for a few moments, in the performance of "Helen Retires" at the Juilliard School of Music on the night of Feb. 28. The episode proved of remarkable charm and beauty, and it was based on an idea that might easily have been applied further, to the simplification of matters, and perhaps to the improvement of them as well.

But the manifestation of effort seems to have been thought necessary for this academic reunion; wherefore the composer, Mr. George Antheil, and the librettist, Mr. John Erskine, were forsooth compelled to construct a work in the grand style, one that would catch the notice of the town, and one that the students could present in their auditorium according to the methods of a professional singing troupe and after the procedure of an opera institution.

As can happen under such circumstances, pretentious elements shrank to unimportance, while certain casual, by-the-way details stood out as full-sized, impressive art. Song was the order of the evening—loud, Wagnerian declamation and large orchestral sonorities. An instant of quiet speech, however, brought the house to absorbed attention; some gentle babbling of the flute charmed the ears of men and women there foregathered.

By token of that, we remember being told that the Greek theater could avail itself of the flute tune, and of very little else, by way of musical elaboration; and what served in Attica long ago ought to go far today, when the subject dealt with happens to be a legend of Troy. Much depends, of course, on the quality of the text and the quality of the theme. We know from actual trial, that anything so plain as a wind instrument or two becomes weak and ridiculous when extensively employed in the modern production of an Athenian tragedy, one, for example, by Euripides, like the "Hecuba." It fails to meet, to our hearing, the emotional demand, even with drums and other primitive helps added.

When the question pertains to polite comedy, however, and to light satire, as in "Helen," elementary sounds and rhythms should in considerable measure suffice. So indicated at any rate, at this première, the little passage toward the close of Act I, when the director of the music, Mr. Albert Stoessel, could for a while let the soprano (speaking voice) and the bass (speaking voice also) along with the flutist, have the audience to themselves, big noise of orchestra and chorus silenced.

We need only to hear mention of the title of the piece to surmise that it must be a study more or less in the tradition of Offenbach and his neo- or pseudo-classicism, or whatever we like to call it. We might fairly ask the reason, then, for its being cast musically in the mold of—let us not try to name the composers of what advanced schools.

For a couple of recollections of the occasion, a delightful waltz air got breezing in Act III, when Miss Maryel Biddle and Mr. Julius Huehn sang the mock-love duet of Helen and Achilles, and was all too soon dissipated, alas! like joys generally in those Elysian Fields. The choruses, as has been the rule in operas written by American composers of late, went brilliantly. They were appropriate, too, to the Maeterlinckian mood of affairs. They were done in antique manner, the singers ranked on chairs at the side of the stage and in front; a connection, the authentic way, between players and people.

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John Harvard Out to Cage the Yale Bulldog in Its Hockey Net Tonight

Crimson Resumes Series With Eli On Ice Tonight

Harvard Sextet Has Edge as Old College Rivals Continue Battle

Harvard-Yale Hockey Champions

Year	Winner		Scores
1900	Yale		5—4
1901	Harvard		4—3
1902	Yale	4—3, 5—3,	4—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 6—2,	5—1
1904	Harvard	5—2,	4—3
1905	Harvard		7—1
1906	Harvard		4—3
1907	Harvard		3—2
1908	Yale		3—2
1909	Harvard		5—0
1910	Harvard		3—0
1911	Harvard		3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3,	4—3
1913	Harvard	4—0,	3—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3,	4—1
1915	Harvard	4—3,	3—1
1916	Harvard	2—0, 0—5,	4—3
1917	Yale	2—0, 0—5,	3—0
1918	No series.		
1919	Harvard		4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4,	3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0,	13—1
1922	Harvard	6—2,	3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 6—3,	2—1
1924	Yale	3—0,	6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2,	1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0,	2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2,	6—1
1928	Harvard	2—1,	2—0
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0,	3—2
1930	Tie	3—2, 1—3,	2—2*
1931	Yale	5—1,	3—1
1932	Harvard	4—1, 1—1,	4—4
1933	Harvard	4—1, 1—1,	4—4

*Harvard score first. Harvard 24, Yale 8. One tie.

Harvard and Yale will pla the second game of their annual hockey series at the Boston Garden beginning at 8:30 tonight, when a desperate Yale team will attempt to even the series, the first game of which was won by the Crimson, 6 to 2, on New Haven ice a week ago. The game is part of the Quadrangular Hockey League race, led at the present moment by Dartmouth.

The remarkable comeback of the Harvard team has been the most surprising development of the college season. After only a fair preliminary campaign, the Crimson turned on full steam against the Eli in the series opener at New Haven and the result was a one-sided victory. That the Crimson was able to register 6 goals against only 2 for the Eli on New Haven ice, came as a distinct blow to Yale followers who had been led to believe that Harvard was more or less of a pushover. Instead of having their backs against the wall as was expected, the Crimson skaters have an excellent chance to take the series in two straight games.

Two Players Help Squad

The addition of Fred Moseley and Mike Hovenanian to Coach Joe Stubbs' squad changed the team from a fair to a good outfit. Both men reported late in the season, Moseley because of a football injury, and Hovenanian because of scholastic difficulties.

Since their return, however, Coach Stubbs has uncovered two high-scoring lines. Although classed as the second line, the combination of Hovenanian, Dunbar Holmes and Ben Hallowell has proven to be the most effective. Stubbs calls it his "H" line. Undoubtedly the Eli skaters will be instructed to cover these three athletes closely; but while they are doing this, Harvard's starting trio of Windy Hasler, Bennie Beale and Fred Moseley, is liable to break through for valuable goals. So no matter how you look at it, Yale is in for a busy night.

Captain Great Goalie

In the Crimson's great comeback, those aforementioned forward combinations have been given credit for their savage and effective attacks. Yet, the sturdy manner in which Capt. Paul de B. de Give has stood up against hard pressure attacks stamps him as the outstanding college goalie of the season.

With the exception of the series opener with Yale, Harvard has not won a major game all season. Dartmouth and Princeton both took a pair of games from the Stubb's sextet, while McGill University scored two one-sided victories, 8 to 1 and 12 to 2. Toronto University beat the Cambridge boys 4 to 1. Seven victories and eight defeats is the record of the locals. Yale split even with Dartmouth and twice defeated Princeton, and in addition, made the best showing of any American college team against McGill and was the only American team to beat Toronto.

However, as is usually the case, just forget seasonal records when these two ancient rivals clash.

In last year's series, Harvard came out on top in three games. Over a period of 34 years, the Crimson has won the annual series on 24 occasions, with one resulting in a tie. The probable starting lineup follows:

Harvard		Yale
Hasler, lw		rw, Cooke
Moseley, c		c, Mills
Beale, rw		lw, Colby
Watts, ld		rd, Robson
Dow, rd		ld, Gilligan
de Give, g		g, Snyder

Spares—Hovenanian, Holmes, Hallowell, Duffey, Dewey, Callaway, Choate, J. Ware and Kirkland for Harvard; Herrick, B. Shepard, Pillsbury, Markwald, R. Shepard, Rodd, Stoddard, Robinson, Wilmerding and Townshend for Yale.

College Basketball Results

Arkansas 38, Southern Methodist 35.
Battle Creek 64, Concordia 42.
Berea 43, Louisiana Normal 41.
Carbondale Teachers 36, McKendree 30.
Carroll 48, Lawrence 36.
Cissisippi College 41, Wofford 40.
Coe 50, Monmouth 32.
Colgate 39, Boston 26.
College of Emporia 34, Kan. Wesleyan 25.
Creighton 53, Oklahoma Aggies 35.
Denver 22, Colorado 21.
De Paul 40, St. Louis 31.
Doane 28, Hastings 24.
Duke 21, North Carolina 18.
Grinnell 31, Drake 14.
Gustavus Adolphus 29, St. Thomas 26.
Illinois College 31, Shurtleff 28.
Kansas 39, Oklahoma 25.
Luther 29, Columbia 13.
Midland 41, Nebraska Wesleyan 23.
Milwaukee T. 29, La Crosse T. 25.
Mississippi College 41, Wofford 40.
Montana 37, Montana State 36.
North Park College 44, Morton 35.
Oregon 33, Oregon State 25.
Providence 46, Lowell T. S. 33.
Washington State 44, Idaho 26.
Wash. & Lee 32, N. C. State 28.
Western State 32, Loyola 19.
Westminster 39, Missouri S. of M. 17
White Water T. 30, Oshkosh T. 23.
Wyoming 49, Colorado Mines 35.

Lott and Helen Jacobs Win

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 3 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., yesterday won the mixed doubles title of the Jamaica tennis championships. The American pair, who had won the men's and women's singles crowns previously, defeated Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Dorothy E. Round of England, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, in a match halted by darkness Thursday with the teams all square at one set each.

Schmidt Succeeds Willaman

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3 (AP)—Francis Schmidt yesterday was appointed head football coach at Ohio State University, succeeding Sam Willaman, resigned. The Texan was handed a three-year contract, beginning June 1, when Willaman's present contract expires. The new coach will assume his duties here in time to take charge of spring football practice the first of next month. The salary was not announced.

Crimson's Spark Plug

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Michael S. Hovenanian '36
Harvard Varsity Hockey Team

Wilmer Allison And Stoefen In Singles Final

Mrs. McBride and Marjorie Sachs to Meet for Women's Title

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 3 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Davis Cup veteran from Austin, Texas, and Lester R. Stoefen, big Californian, gained the final round of singles in the fifteenth annual Bermuda tennis championships yesterday.

Allison swept Laird Watt, young Montreal star, from the courts, 10—8, 6—2, but Stoefen was hard pressed before he could eliminate the Atlanta "Bantam," Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

The finalists in women's singles will be Mrs. Penelope McBride, the former Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. McBridge eliminated Virginia Ellis of Brookline, Mass., in a bitterly fought duel, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1, while Miss Sachs likewise was carried to three sets before she could dispose of the last Bermuda player, Mrs. William Freisenbruch, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.

The Allison-Watt and Stoefen-Grant doubles combinations reached the final round in that division of play. The summary:

Bermuda Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Laird Watt, Montreal, 10—8, 6—2 (limited to three sets).

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Stoefen and Grant defeated Herbert L. Bowman and Sydney Adelstein, New York, 6—3, 8—6.

Allison and Watt defeated H. Brewer and T. G. Benton, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. William Freisenbruch, Bermuda, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Penelope McBride, New York, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, Mass., 5—7, 6—0, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—Quarterfinals

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and Grace P. Surber, New York, defeated Miss Jopling and Dorothy Fagenstacher, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Sachs and Miss Ellis defeated Mrs. W. R. Boocock and Mrs. M. Gardiner, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. McBride and Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., defeated Mrs. M. Simmons and Helen Jarvis, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Stoefen and Miss Sharp defeated Smith and Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, 6—2; 3—6, 6—0.

Adelstein and Miss Surber defeated Grant and Mrs. Boocock, 8—6, 7—5.

Allison and Miss LeBoutillier defeated Mr. and Mrs. Freisenbruch, 6—1, 6—1.

Watt and Mrs. McBride defeated Gosling and Miss Ellis, 6—4, 6—4.

Quebec Beavers Win Can-Am Game by 7 to 3

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	6	12	90	83	36
Providence	13	9	9	67	66	35
Quebec	14	8	12	79	69	35
Philadelphia	12	7	14	86	84	31
New Haven	11	4	18	58	79	26

Result March 2

Quebec 7, New Haven 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, March 3—The Quebec Beavers went into a tie for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing last night by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 7 to 3. The Beavers thereby maintained their undefeated home record for the season.

Quebec scored twice in the first period and held this advantage through the second. Early in the third session, however, the game suddenly blew wide open, eight goals coming in less than 13 minutes of play. The summary:

Quebec		New Haven
McCabe, lw		rw, Perkins
Lowry, c		c, Carson
MacIntyre, rw		lw, Maracle
Molyneaux, ld		rd, Speyer
Ayres, rd		ld, Doran
Baxter, g		g, Moore

Score—Quebec 7, New Haven 3. Goals—McCabe 3, Quenneville, H. Wilson, MacIntyre, Blake for Quebec; Kinsella, A. Wilson, R. McCully for New Haven. Assists—MacIntyre 2, Lowrey, Toupin, McCabe for Quebec; McBride, Kinsella, Chouinard for New Haven. Spares—Phillips, Toupin, Blake, Quenneville, Ward, H. Wilson, Proudlock for Quebec; J. McCully, McBride, Kinsella, A. Wilson, Chouinard, Gray, R. McCully for New Haven. Referees—Cleghorn and Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

English Girl Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3—Kathleen Garnham of England, the only foreign player in the Florida East Coast women's golf championship tournament, was eliminated in the semifinal round yesterday by Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., United States champion in 1931, 5 and 3. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, former Western champion, is the other finalist as the result of her defeating Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, the present Western champion, 6 and 5.

College Fencing Result

Northwestern 9, Illinois 8.

College Wrestling Result

Wisconsin 18, Northwestern 18.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Views of an 'Old Grad' on Intercollegiate Athletics

WE RECENTLY had a very interesting visit from a Cornell "Old Grad," of the '90's—Arthur P. Bryant. In his college days he was a member of the first Cornell varsity football team to score a victory over a member of the "Big Three," Princeton being the victim. We talked of the good old days in college athletics and more or less on the conditions of today; but, curiously enough, it was over the infant college sport that Bryant showed the most enthusiasm.

Squash Racquets a Real Winter Sport

When the subject of squash racquets came up the former Cornell football star was all enthusiasm. Asked how he explained the popularity of the game, he said: "In the first place, squash racquets is a highly competitive game. This appeals to the American boy and, I may add, to many of us who do not now consider ourselves boys. One can have the maximum amount of exercise in the minimum length of time. It is one of the least expensive games, the principal expenditure being the racquet, which varies in price from $5 to $8. Such a racquet should last two seasons. The element of surprise or deception in shots—in other words, trying to outguess the opponent—gives one a thrill coupled with the exertion in endeavoring to meet the challenge.

Can Play After Leaving College

"A wonderful feature of this sport is the fact that one can continue playing for many years after leaving college, and be able to play an expert game at that. Another indorsement of the game is the fact that it is immune from professionalism, the simple reason being that the galleries to the courts cannot accommodate more than 30 people on the average, thereby limiting large gate receipts. Professionalism is recognized only for the paid instructors.

"Within the past two or three years a number of eastern colleges have built courts, and the dawn of a new intercollegiate sport is in the offing."

Visualize Absence of College Sports

We discussed the value of college sports, and it is not at all surprising that Mr. Bryant should enthuse over them and express the view that they are a valued part of a college undergraduate's life. On this topic, he went on to say that in order for one really to appreciate the benefits and importance of college athletics he should pause for a moment and visualize a situation where they do not exist. No thrill of the game, nor race with its accompanying bursts of enthusiasm. No well-kept athletic fields dotted with athletes playing various games. No river with shells plying hither and yon—such a picture could hardly be imagined.

"Athletics occupy a vital and important part of a college education," said Mr. Bryant. "Many a man will refer back to this or that episode which made a lasting impression on him.

Going Through a Leveling-Off Process

"Just now college athletics seem to be going through a sort of leveling-off process, seeking a saner basis. Only a few years ago the great cry for stadia with a seating capacity of 100,000 and expenditures commensurate with them was heard all over the land. One wondered if 1,000,000 adults would eventually crowd into a coliseum to witness 22 boys ranging in age from 18 to 22 battle on the football field. The depression may be a blessing in disguise.

"College coaches in all lines of sport are as a rule men of the highest type—they have to be in order to hold the job. Many a boy has learned obedience, consideration for his fellow player, or in other words the spirit of fair play, from these men."

Intramural Sports Feeders for Varsity

Mr. Bryant is one of those varsity players who strongly favor intramural athletics and on this subject he said: "It seems to me that the university which is encouraging intramural sports is the one on the right track, and there should be a closer relationship between these sports and the varsity sports. They should function more universally as a feeder for the latter. The slogan "Sports for all" is good. What a joyous moment it is for one in later years to live over again the valuable lessons learned on the athletic field, the priceless friendships made. College athletics rightfully deserve the influential and prominent sphere they occupy in our civil life."

Wright and Bell Reach the Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—A New York and a Philadelphia team will meet today in the final round of the United States court-tennis doubles championship tournament at the Racquet Club and the winner will succeed to the title held last year by William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia and George R. Fearing Jr. of Boston.

In one of the semi-final-round matches played yesterday Ogden Phipps and William C. Rand of New York defeated Joseph T. Thayer and Edward M. Edwards of this city, 6—2, 6—5, 2—6, 6—1. This was a hard-fought match and somewhat closer than the score indicates. Edwards recently won the national racquets championship in Boston.

In the other semifinal-round match William C. Wright and John C. Bell Jr. of this city defeated Russell Thayer and Fitz-Eugene Newbold of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. The losers in this match furnished a surprise yesterday by defeating James H. and W. L. Van Alen. The summary:

United States Court Tennis Championship Doubles—Semifinal Round

Ogden Phipps and William Rand Jr., New York, defeated Joseph T. Thayer and Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—5, 6—1.

William C. Wright and John C. Bell Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Russell Thayer and Fitz-Eugene Newbold, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Runyan Wins West Coast Final

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Paul Runyan, White Plains (N. Y.) professional, moved on down to Miami today seeking still more golf worlds to conquer—he won the west coast open championship here late yesterday with a 276 total, a record for the tournament. Two rounds of 68 each enabled Runyan to win the title and $500 first cash prize. Al Watrous, Detroit, took second place and $300; Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Johnnie Revolta, Milwaukee, tied for third and fourth places, dividing the $200 and $150 prizes.

Silver Foils Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3 (AP)—A foursome composed of Mrs. M. W. Marr, Boston, Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, Montreal, Helen Morrison, of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Emmet French, of Southern Pines, yesterday won the silver foils tournament, a four-ball competition against par. They finished the 18 holes 5 up on "perfect" figures.

Harvard Gets Two Men in Semifinals Of Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3—Two Harvard, one Princeton and one Yale undergraduate won their way to the semifinal round of the annual collegiate squash racquets championship tournament on the courts of Trinity College yesterday. Twenty-two players entered the tournament with William G. Foulke 2d '34, Princeton, defending his title.

Foulke came through to the semifinal round without much trouble, defeating R. L. Hollins of Trinity in the first round and William E. Stockhausen of Yale in the second. The two Harvard men who reached the semifinal were Edward R. Sargent '36 and Germaine G. Glidden '26. H. P. Baldwin Terry '35 was the Yale man to reach that round. The summary:

Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Championship—Preliminary Round

George B. Smith '37, Princeton, defeated Henry S. Howes Jr. '36, Harvard, 10—15, 15—13, 12—15, 15—10, 15—13.

Edwin R. Davis '34, Dartmouth, defeated Edmund DeL. Lucas Jr. '34, M. I. T., 15—10, 15—7, 15—13.

Ralph H. Sleicher '36, Amherst, defeated Bayley Hall, Trinity, 15—11, 15—11, 10—15, 15—12.

First Round

William G. Foulke 2d '34, Princeton, defeated R. L. Hollins, Trinity, 15—7, 15—12, 15—7.

William E. Stockhausen '35, Yale, defeated John S. Harrison '35, Dartmouth, 15—12, 16—18, 15—10, 16—18, 15—9.

Germaine G. Glidden '36, Harvard, defeated Francis D. Rogers '35, Yale, 16—18, 17—18, 15—10, 15—10, 15—11.

G. B. Smith, Princeton, defeated Arthur D. Noble '34, Dartmouth, 15—8, 15—13, 14—15, 15—14.

R. H. Sleicher, Amherst, defeated E. R. Davis, Dartmouth, 15—8, 8—15, 15—10, 15—8.

Edward R. Sargent '36, Harvard, defeated John Mason, Trinity, 15—2, 15—9, 15—13.

H. P. Baldwin Terry '35, Yale, defeated James P. Eder '34, M. I. T., 15—6, 15—11, 15—9.

Sheldon Stephens '35, Princeton, defeated Gilbert A. Hunt '36, M. I. T., 11—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—3, 15—13.

Second Round

William G. Foulke 2d, Princeton, defeated William E. Stockhausen, Yale, 15—9, 15—11, 15—17, 15—9.

Germaine G. Glidden, Harvard, defeated George B. Smith, Princeton, 15—10, 15—13, 15—10.

Edward R. Sargent, Harvard, defeated Ralph H. Sleicher, Amherst, 15—9, 15—6, 12—15, 15—5.

H. P. Baldwin Terry '35, Yale, defeated Sheldon Stephens, Princeton, 15—10, 15—12, 15—14.

Over the Net

CONCERN was expressed about the site of the annual Dixie invitation tennis tournament when the University Club in Memphis, Tenn., was wrecked by fire early Thursday, but club officials announced that a new clubhouse will be completed by May, in time for the second annual invitation tournament, in which a couple of Davis Cup teams are expected to participate. George M. Lott Jr., who on Thursday won the singles title of Jamaica, captured the Dixie title last year.

Virginia Ellis, who holds the Massachusetts state tennis title, continued her upsetting play, when she defeated Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., in the Bermuda championships Thursday. This winter Miss Ellis, playing squash racquets, was beating seeded players right and left in the Bay State tournament, although she was stopped before reaching the final.

The final of the women's doubles in the international tennis tournament at Kingston, Jamaica, went to the team of Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James of England, who defeated another English team, Dorothy E. Round and Mary F. Heeley, 7—9, 7—9, 6—1. George M. Lott Jr., who won the mens' singles, and Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion, who won the women's singles, sailed for New York Friday night.

College Swimming Results

Purdue 44, Indiana 40.
Michigan 49, Northwestern 35.
Loyola 47, Milwaukee S. T. 38.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 9, Tulsa 2.
St. Louis 3, Oklahoma City 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

ALTHOUGH most of the excitement during the last two days has centered around the South Station, where Boston's two major-league baseball teams—the Braves and Red Sox—always begin their journey to the South, there will be considerable doing tonight on Boston Garden ice when Harvard and Yale resume their hockey series. If the Crimson wins, the ice season will end for both teams. Captain de Give, Gleason, Hasler, Beale, Ware, Choate and Kirkland will all be playing their last game for Harvard, while Gilligan, Morse, Markwald, Mills, Bogert, Wilmerding, Fawcett and Townsend are closing their Yale hockey careers. Those boys will want to make that last game their best.

Boston English High won the Boston independent school hockey championship at the Arena last night by defeating Public Latin, 2 to 0. Joe Downey and Bill Flynn were the stars for English. In the other half of a doubleheader, Dorchester easily beat Commerce, 7 to 2.

Incidentally, earlier in the evening at the Arena, the Monitor Hockey Club lost a close battle to the American Mutual six, 3 to 2. The Monitor boys actually had the better of the play, but found the American Mutual goalie too good. Weiland scored all three goals for the winners, while Preble and Cobleigh counted for Monitor

C. Raynor Hutchison, seeded third, reached the final round of the Boston and District Badminton championship tourney last night at the University Club by eliminating one of the favorites, Walter E. Mitchell, 15—0 and 15—3. It is the first time in six years that Mitchell has failed to reach the finals. M. Stanley Houghton, seeded second, also advanced by beating Rupert Carven, 15—3 and 15—10.

Dartmouth's varsity basketball team opposes Harvard in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge tonight in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest. The Green defeated the Crimson in the opening game of the season nearly three months ago, 54 to 20.

Up in Hanover, the Dartmouth hockey team can clinch the Hobey Baker Memorial trophy tonight if it duplicates last Saturday's triumph over Princeton. The Green has won four and lost one in Quadrangular League play this season.

When it is completed, Fenway Park will be perhaps the finest baseball plant in the country, bar none. The anxiety of fans to get their first glimpse of the new Red Sox home and players points toward a new opening day attendance record for this city.

Yale's Football Plans Changed by Weather

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3 (AP)—A start on Yale's proposed football renaissance was reported officially last night to have been postponed indefinitely by the late severity of the winter.

After the new head coach, Raymond ("Ducky") Pond, assembled his charges Thursday night and outlined his revised plans, Paul Barnett, an officer of the Yale Athletic Association, wrote in the Yale Alumni Weekly:

"Because of the fact that Anthony Thompson Field, where the Yale football players go through their paces in the spring and the fall, more resembles a supply base for Admiral Byrd than anything else we can think of at the moment, there is going to be a long delay in the start of the expected intensive campaign to rehabilitate football at the university."

Ducky Pond and his new aides, Earle (Greasy) Neale and Denny Myers of West Virginia and Ivan Williamson of Michigan, planned originally to start intensive practice Feb. 26.

The present program calls for two "meetings" a week until after the spring vacation when the squad will attempt to take the field for strenuous work. Exercises will be sent to the players during the summer to keep them in condition.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	4	14	81	85	42
Buffalo	19	11	13	73	61	41
Syracuse	18	3	18	102	95	39
London	16	7	14	78	66	39
Windsor	17	2	21	73	90	36
Cleveland	14	3	19	85	95	31

Results March 2

London 2, Syracuse 1.
Detroit 3, Windsor 0.

Detroit Regains First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 3—Detroit Olympics regained first place in the International Hockey League here Friday night and wrecked the play-off hopes of Windsor Bulldogs at the same time. Olympics gained a 3-to-0 victory over Windsor on ice patched with water. It was the first victory for the Detroit team here in five games this season, but was costly for the Bulldogs who needed a victory to remain in the running. Marker, Massecar and Moffatt scored for Olympics.

London Defeats Syracuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 3—London Tecumsehs defeated Syracuse Stars here Friday night, to 1, and moved into a tie with their victims for third place in the International League. Ouellette and Kendall scored for the winners. Lorne Carr got the Syracuse goal.

Vamarie, Nassau Yacht, Is Winner

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 3 (AP)—The class A yacht, Vamarie, sailed by Vadim Makaroff of the Nassau Yacht Club, last night was declared the winner of the first annual international Miami-Nassau boat race.

Vamarie's corrected time of 32h. 35m. 38s. for the 200-mile trip gave Makaroff possession of the Nassau Development Board Trophy.

The class B boat, Musketeer, sailed by Phillip Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, N. Y., was second with her actual time of 49h. 55m. 10s. and corrected time of 42h. 14m.

Third place went to another class B craft, Water Witch, piloted by T. C. Wood Jr. of Shore Acres Yacht Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Water Witch's actual time was 68h. 15m. 10s. and corrected time 62h. 14m. 5s.

Twelve boats got away from the starting line at Miami at noon Tuesday. The other nine entries all were withdrawn from the race or returned to Miami.

Goodwin Wins Another Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., won the annual Palm Beach golf championship title at the Palm Beach Country Club links yesterday by defeating Albert R. Hakes of Buffalo, N. Y., in the final round, 2 and 1.

Henri Cochet Beats Tilden in Five Sets

MONTREAL, March 3 (AP)—Henri Cochet, famed Frenchman, last night scored his first professional victory over big Bill Tilden, but could not prevent the tri-color from suffering its third successive defeat in the Franco-American team series.

Beaten both by Tilden and Ellsworth Vines in New York and Boston and by Vines again Thursday night, Cochet came back last night to overcome Big Bill in a sensational match, 7—9, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

Earlier in the evening, however, Vines had given the American pros the victory they needed to clinch team honors by trouncing Martin Plaa in straight sets, 10—8, 6—4, 6—3.

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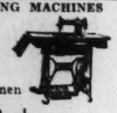
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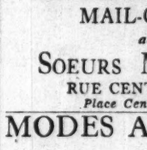
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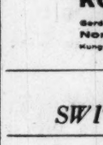
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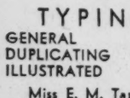

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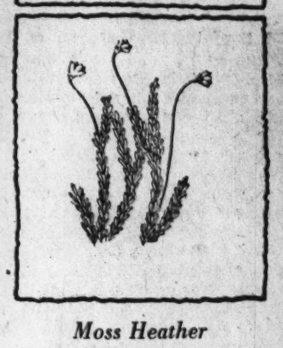
All Nature



Moss Heather

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU would find the moss heather in the wild state, prepare to climb the highest peaks of Maine and New Hampshire, or visit the mountain regions of Greenland, Quebec, Labrador, and the northwest country. In Europe or Asia, seek for it only in Arctic, Alpine or Himalayan areas. At one time it was listed from the Adirondack Mountains in New York, but the state botanist tells us that if it ever did grow there it has long since been wiped out.

But a thrill awaits those who are successful. The thick little patches of woody plants bear tiny pearl-like blooms, often delicately tinted with rose. The beauty is further enhanced by stiff, dark, evergreen foliage; spreading, but still somewhat oppressed like the scales (leaves) of mosses. Each bell-shaped flower hangs from a long, slim stem.

Botanically, the moss heather is known as a member of the genus *Cassiope* in the Heath Family. The name is derived from Greek mythology; Cassiope was the mother of Andromeda.

A few garden-lovers have persuaded Cassiopes to leave their bleak native regions and dwell in their rockeries. But the tiny heaths insist on a partly shaded location where the soil is mixed peat and sand, well drained.

The Editor's Puzzle

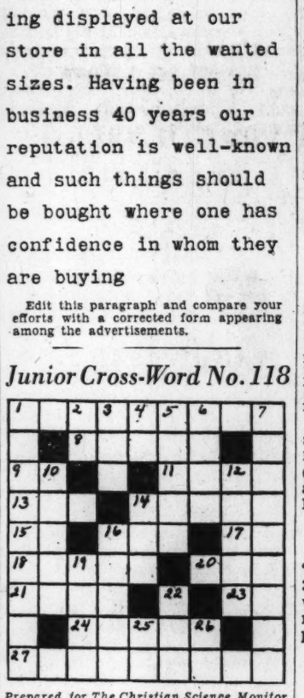
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

262

Broadloom carpet of various colors are being displayed at our store in all the wanted sizes. Having been in business 40 years our reputation is well-known and such things should be bought where one has confidence in whom they are buying

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 118



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

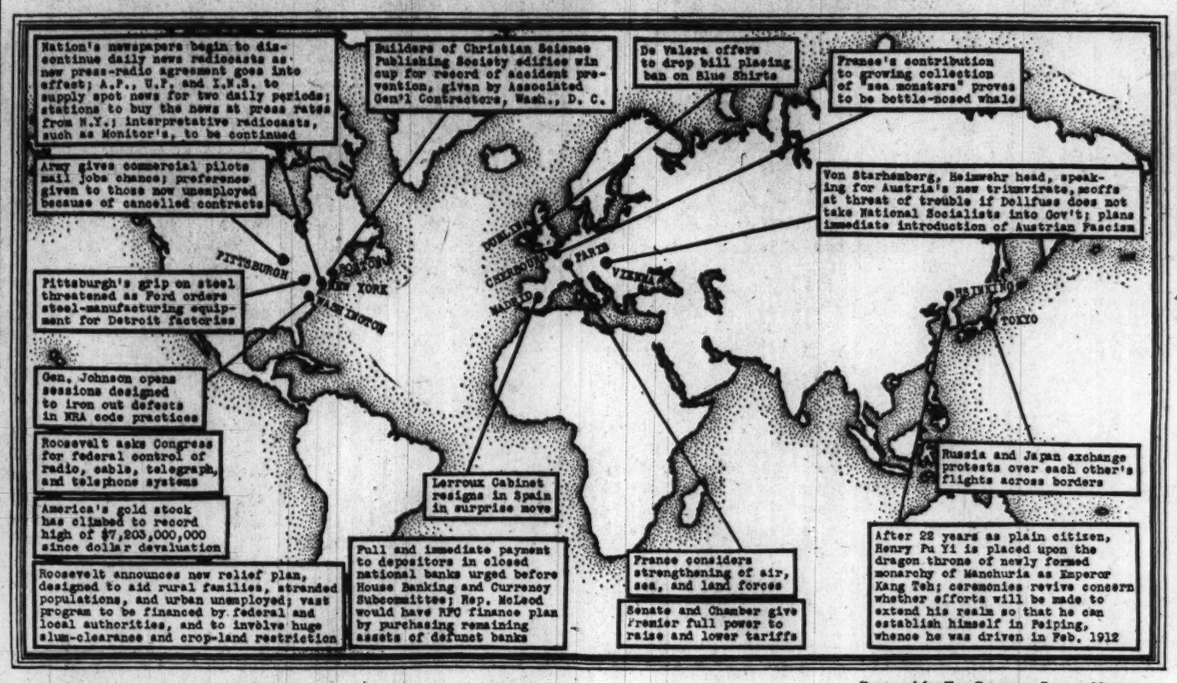
1—Satisfied by proof.
8—To provide food.
9—Fredericton is capital of this Canadian Province (abbr.).
11—To mail.
13—Free from moisture.
14—Frolic.
15—Maiden changed into heifer by Hera.
16—Colorado Desert is in southern part of this State (abbr.).
17—Parent.
18—Grinding tooth.
20—Et cetera (abbr.).
21—River in Germany.
23—Thoroughfare (abbr.).
24—Metal fasteners.
27—Gave testimony.

Down

1—Seasoning.
2—Raleigh is capital of this State (abbr.).
3—Large tub.
4—Pronoun.
5—Himalayan kingdom.
6—Harvest.
7—Subtracted.
10—Hatch.
12—Clans.
14—Automobiles.
16—Unit of weight for precious stones.
19—Part of a camera.
22—Goblin.
25—Two in Roman numerals.
26—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nation's newspapers begin to discontinue daily news radiocasts as new press-radio agreement goes into effect; A.P., U.P. and I.N.S. to supply spot news for two daily periods; stations to buy the news at press rates from N.Y.; interpretative radiocasts, such as Monitor's, to be continued
Builders of Christian Science Publishing Society edifice win cup for record of accident prevention, given by Associated Gen'l Contractors, Wash., D. C.
De Valera offers to drop bill placing ban on Blue Shirts
France's contribution to growing collection of "sea monsters" proves to be bottle-nosed whale
Army gives commercial pilots mail jobs chance; preference given to those now unemployed because of cancelled contracts
Von Starhemberg, Heimwehr head, speaking for Austria's new triumvirate, scoffs at threat of trouble if Dollfuss does not take National Socialists into Gov't; plans immediate introduction of Austrian Fascism
PITTSBURGH
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PARIS
VIENNA
TOKIO
Pittsburgh's grip on steel threatened as Ford orders steel-manufacturing equipment for Detroit factories
Gen. Johnson opens sessions designed to iron out defects in NRA code practices
Roosevelt asks Congress for federal control of radio, cable, telegraph, and telephone systems
America's gold stock has climbed to record high of $7,203,000,000 since dollar devaluation
Roosevelt announces new relief plan, designed to aid rural families, stranded populations, and urban unemployed; vast program to be financed by federal and local authorities, and to involve huge slum-clearance and crop-land restriction
Lerroux Cabinet resigns in Spain in surprise move
Full and immediate payment to depositors in closed national banks urged before House Banking and Currency Subcommittee; Rep. McLeod would have RFC finance plan by purchasing remaining assets of defunct banks
France considers strengthening of air, sea, and land forces
Senate and Chamber give Premier full power to raise and lower tariffs
Russia and Japan exchange protests over each other's flights across borders
After 22 years as plain citizen, Henry Pu Yi is placed upon the dragon throne of newly formed monarchy of Manchuria as Emperor Kang Teh; ceremonies revive concern whether efforts will be made to extend his realm so that he can establish himself in Peiping, whence he was driven in Feb. 1912

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Books of 'Chronicles'

IN THE Hebrew Bible, the two books of Chronicles were originally counted as one with the title *"Dibrē hayyāmim,"* which might be translated "Daily Events" (literally, "Words [or events] of the Days"). In the earliest known manuscript of the Greek translation we find the "daily events" in two volumes, as in our common version, but with still another heading: literally "The Things Omitted Concerning the Kings of Judah," a not inappropriate title, since the books of Chronicles clearly supplement the accounts given in Samuel and Kings.

In modern editions of the Septuagint, the name is shortened to *Paraleipomenon* ("things omitted"), or as we might put it, "Appendices." In making his Latin translation, Jerome retained the Greek name in the form "Paralipomenon," while stating that "Chronicles" would be a better rendering of the Hebrew ("Prologus Galeatus," prefaced to the Vulgate). The English translators accepted the suggestion which he himself, for some reason, did not follow.

In Lighter Vein

Her Accustomed Rôle

The wedding guests had assembled in the parlor, and the minister had taken his place before the ferns. To the strains of a march, played on a reed organ, the elderly groom who had been thrice married led his blushing bride from an adjoining room.

The sound of weeping smote the air. The guests were startled, but a member of the groom's family quickly explained it: "That's only my sister Jane. She always cries when Pa is gettin' married."

Recognition

"Well, Smithson," said the boss, "you have been with the firm for 35 years, and on the whole your work has been very satisfactory. You may now consider yourself on the permanent staff."—*Vart Hem.*

Daily Anecdote

Appeal to the Vox Populi

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Verdi was putting the finishing touches on his opera, "Il Trovatore," he was visited in his studio by an intimate friend who was a noted critic. Verdi allowed him to look over the score and run over the "Anvil Chorus" on the pianoforte.

"What do you think of that?" asked Verdi.

"Trash!" responded his friend. "Rubbish!"

The composer rose and embraced his friend with joy. "My dear friend," cried Verdi, "I have been making a popular opera. In it I resolved to please everybody except the purists, the great judges, the classicists, like you. Had I pleased you I should have pleased no one else. What you say assures me of success. In three months 'Il Trovatore' will be sung, whistled and barrel-organed all over Italy."

And so it proved.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

VIRTUE may be assailed, but never hurt,
Surprised by unjust force, but not enthralled.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Madest—Two syllables.
Err, error—*Ur, ehr'-er.*
Every—Preferably three syllables.

"Bow" in Psalm 144:5 — Rimes with "cow."

"Blessed" in Psalm 112:2—A participial adjective, corresponding in construction as a predicate adjective to "mighty," earlier in the verse; two syllables.

Fidelity—Each *i* short.

Propagation—The first *o* is short, as in propaganda.

Minutiæ—*Mih-nu'-shih-ee.*

Correlated—Webster's latest advice on the pronunciation of this word is this: principal emphasis on first syllable (*o* as in *orb*), secondary stress on third syllable.

"Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God" (I John 3:1)—In the three best-known Greek manuscripts of the New Testament (the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian), and in some others, there are added at this point two Greek words, *kai esmen*, which were not rendered by the translators of our Authorized Version, but which are of considerable interest as bringing out with greater force and clarity the meaning of the writer. The words mean literally "and we are"; so the sentence runs ". . . that we should be called the sons (literally 'children') of God, and that is what we are."

As early as 1380, Wycliffe included the additional words, reading "Se ye what maner charitie the fadir yaf to us, that we be named the sones of god and ben hise sones"; while Cranmer, in 1539, rendered ". . . that we shuld be called (and be in dede) the sonnes of God." Among modern versions, the American Revised Version has, ". . . that we should be called children of God, and such we are"; Moffatt suggests, ". . . children of God. That is what we are"; and Weymouth renders, ". . . God's children; and that is what we are."

"Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise" (Gal. 3:29)—It may be recalled that it was announced to Abraham that in him "all families of the earth" were to "be blessed" (Gen. 12:3); while later, an heir was promised to him (Gen. 15:4). His seed was to be innumerable as the stars (Gen. 15:5) and was to have part in an "everlasting covenant" (Gen. 17:7). A literal rendering of Gal. 3:29 would refer to "heirs according to promise."

"Tutors and governors" (Gal. 4:2)—The word *epitropos*, translated "tutor," is more exactly "administrator, steward, or guardian" (Abbott-Smith: "Lexicon of the Greek New Testament," p. 176); while *oikonomos*, rendered "governor," means literally "manager of a household, or estate; a house- or land-steward (usually a slave or freedman)" (*ibid.*, p. 313). Weymouth, Moffatt, and Goodspeed translate: "guardians and trustees"; Revised Version: "guardians and stewards."

"The elements of the world" (Gal. 4:3)—The Greek word *stoicheia* has a variety of meanings, and, like our word "elements" which here translates it, can refer to "the material elements of the universe," or to "the rudiments of knowledge" (Abbott-Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 418), as we would say, "the A B C." Dr. Williams contends that as used in this verse, the word connotes "elementary beggarly rules connected with the external and the visible" ("Commentary on Galatians," p. 88). Goodspeed offers the interesting rendering: "When we were minors we were slaves to material ways of looking at things." Weymouth has: "So we also, when spiritually we were children, were subject to the world's rudimentary notions and were enslaved."

"Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage" (Gal. 5:1)—Literally, "For freedom Christ freed you, stand therefore, and do not be again held down by a yoke of slavery." Goodspeed renders it: "This is the freedom with which Christ hath freed us. So stand firm in it and do not get under a yoke of slavery." Others connect the verse with the preceding, to read: ". . . since we are not the children of a slave-girl but of the free - woman — Christ having made us gloriously free—stand fast and do not again be hampered with the yoke of slavery" (Weymouth). Moffatt offers a similar rendering.

"O LORD our Lord" (Psalm 8:1)—Two different Hebrew words for "Lord" are used here. "LORD" translates the Hebrew *Jehovah* (or, more correctly, *Yahweh*, "he who is, the Self-Existent, or the Eternal"; or "he who causes to be, the Creator." The term rendered "Lord" comes from an unused root meaning to "rule or command" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, pp. 10, 11), and has the general sense of "lord, master, or king." Moffat renders: "O thou Eternal One, our Lord. . . ."

"Every good gift and every perfect gift" (James 1:17)—In this verse "gift" translates two different Greek terms, the first of which, *dosis*, connotes properly "the act of giving"; while the second, *dorema*, refers to the gift itself, i. e., to the result of the giving.

"No variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17)—The Revised Version translates: "No variation neither shadow that is cast by turning"; Goodspeed: "no variation of changing shadow"; Weymouth: "no variation nor the slightest suggestion of change"; and Moffatt: ". . . the Father of heavenly lights, who knows no change of rising and setting, who casts no shadow on the earth."

"Almighty God" (Gen. 17:1) — In the original, the words used are *El Shaddai*, and in our version they are uniformly rendered either "God Almighty" or "the Almighty God." It may be noted, however, that the literal meaning of *El* is "strong or mighty one"; while the most probable derivation of *shaddai* connects it with the word *shad*, regularly used in the Old Testament in the sense of a woman's breast (Gen. 49:25; Psalm 22:9, etc.).

"God is *Shaddai*," Scofield remarks, "because it is the Nourisher, the Strength-giver, and so, in a secondary sense, the Satisfier, who pours Himself into believing lives." The concept of "the breasted God," of course, is not far removed from the modern sense of Father-Mother.

"Abram" and "Abraham" (Gen. 17:5) — The meaning of "Abram" seems to be "exalted (*ram*) father (*ab*)."

The suggestion in the text that "Abraham" means "father of a multitude, or of many nations" is generally admitted to be a play upon words rather than an etymology (as often in the Old Testament). There is no word *raham* in Hebrew; but the word for "multitude" is *hamon*, which seems to have suggested the change from "Abram" to "Abraham."

"Man is like to vanity" (Psalm 144:4)—The term *hebel*, here rendered "vanity," is literally "vapor, breath." So Moffatt renders: "Man is like a passing breath." It may be added that in verses 10 and 11, "vanity" represents the Hebrew *shavē*, "emptiness, nothingness, worthlessness."

"Send thine hand from above; rid me" (Psalm 144:7) — This might be more exactly translated: "Stretch forth thy hands from above, set me free . . ." (cf. Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, pp. 1018 and 822). Smith has: "Send forth thy hand from on high, deliver me. . . ." The verb rendered "rid" (i. e., "deliver," or "set free") occurs again in verse 11, in the same sense.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Cinnamon Buns

A WOMAN in financial straits was able to meet her needs by baking cinnamon buns, which were sold from door to door on Saturday mornings by boys who had paper routes.

The buns are made of a sweet egg-dough, raised very light. Coat it with melted butter, then sprinkle with a thick layer of cinnamon, some raisins, and chopped nuts; then add a liberal coat of brown sugar. Roll as for a jelly roll, cut into inch and a half slices. Lay them in a rather deep pan (just touching) coated a quarter of an inch deep with brown sugar. After another light raising, bake slowly three-quarters of an hour, then increase the heat for a few moments to insure a nice brown bottom. Invert the pan, allow it to stand one minute, and lift off carefully. The result will be attractive and toothsome.

Insist upon cleanliness and courteous actions from the boys, and give a fair share in the profit, for this was found to be an incentive in gaining new customers.

Mrs. Edith L.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Battle That Won

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

PROFESSOR SMITH of the Union High School had taught chemistry and physics for many years, and yet was not generally thought of as a citizen of particular note. His position, however, afforded him a great deal of pleasure, particularly in the case of John N——, one of his pupils, whom he was able to help in a way that few knew of.

John had been a problem to the professor, for while the least apt in chemistry of all students the professor had had, he was the most zealous and showed the greatest interest in his work. Regardless of this, John was able to pass the subject only on account of the close coaching of the professor, who detected a spark in the boy that no one else had taken the trouble even to suspect.

Following his graduation from high school, instead of going on to college, as his parents' financial position would have permitted him to do, John took a position as chemist with a local firm. Professor Smith knew the head of this firm and had done considerable research work for him; therefore he was not surprised when the latter came to him one day, saying: "Smith, we have hired a former student of yours, John N——, for experimental work. It looks as though he won't make the grade, and yet I hate to let him go. He's the hardest worker I ever saw, and in dead earnest over his work.

He said more; but when he was through, Professor Smith said simply, "Give John a month more."

He then called John. "Come on over. I want to talk to you," he said. And when John came: "John, for a reason I will tell you later, I want to help you with your job. Whenever you have a problem and you are not positively sure that it is handled correctly, bring it to me."

John's determination and Professor Smith's confidence won out, for today John is an authority in his field and an executive with the firm. Professor Smith is still teaching, and to those who know the facts, his is a noteworthy career.

With the Inventors

Mirror Radiator Cap

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A. T. MOSBERG of Lakewood, Ohio, is responsible for the latest thing in automobile radiator caps (U. S. Patent No. 1946230). It consists of two mirrors at an angle of 90 degrees to each other, and so arranged that they reveal to the driver any approaching traffic at intersections. It is just like having a periscope to look around corners, and we can imagine that this device will eventually come into wide use.

Brevities

London Opinion: A railway porter complains that he is sometimes expected to take luggage to houses three miles away from the station. That is carrying things too far.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Nice How-Do-You-Do!*

By CARMACK

We drove out to Uncle George's farm for a short visit today-
Naturally the first thing I wanted to do after saying "Hello" to ol' Jerry was to look up my little friend Jumbo —
"This fellow probably will know where I can find him," I said to myself as I ambled up to a big fat porker —
But before I could tell him what I wanted he gave me a shove with his snout and said-"How about a tussle?"
It was Jumbo himself all grown up!!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Is Big Business Going Socialist?

THE big deal affecting the north Atlantic passenger lines in which the British Government has taken the decisive part is a striking example of state intervention in business. It matches some of the latest moves by which the United States Government has become an active partner in many businesses, from farming to banking.

It was only some six or seven years ago that the leader of the British Conservative Party, in consonance with the views of a majority of business men not only in England but in the larger industrial nations, was urging politicians to keep their hands off industry. The advice was already belated. Long before, the British Government had become a shareholder in such concerns as the Suez Canal and Anglo-Persian Oil. It had set up public corporations like the Port of London Authority. It was already committed to public utility concerns like broadcasting and electricity transmission. It was subsidizing building, granting export credit facilities, and in many other ways adding to its direct interest in the activities of business.

This tendency has been viewed with apprehension by industrialists. But today it is the industrialists themselves in both Britain and America who are inviting government to step in and come to the rescue. Of all British businesses, none ever emphasized the necessity of preserving freedom of initiative more than the shipping business. Yet it is the Cunard Steamship Company which has recently been disturbing the orthodox mind of a singularly orthodox Chancellor of the Exchequer by seeking assistance for the monster luxury ship whose construction on the Clyde had been suspended.

Its construction was held to be necessary if British shipping was to maintain its primacy on the north Atlantic routes. Other countries were going ahead. The British Treasury was very reluctant to take a step which was held to be contrary to its traditional attitude. A direct subsidy was refused, but now a course of action has been decided upon which makes the Government a participant in the north Atlantic passenger trade. The Cunard Steamship Company and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (the White Star) have been required to pool their resources in a merger. The Government proposes to invest £3,000,000 at once and perhaps an eventual total of £9,500,000. The state thus acquires a colossal stake and corresponding rights in the biggest shipping concern in the world.

A precedent having been created, one may expect that other basic trades, in severe straits, will ask for support; and the first claim that will be advanced will be for some kind of assistance to British tramp shipping—hard hit by subsidized rivals in other nations—though opinions differ as to the form such assistance should take. In other directions also, state intervention in industry, once the bugbear of British industrialists, is being advocated—not, as once, by Socialists primarily, but by big business men. The iron and steel industry, which has recently received the benefit of tariffs, is now going through the pangs of what is known as "voluntary reorganization." Some of the most successful magnates in the industry doubt the efficacy of this plan, and no less a person than Sir William Firth, chairman of the management committee, has taken the initiative in declaring that there must be some form of government control before the industry can fully recover.

And as with iron and steel, so with coal. The official Coal Reorganization Commission is about to use its powers to insist on coöperative action among coal owners, and has declared its belief in the necessity of nationalizing the under-surface mineral rights.

On all sides we see the basic industries of Great Britain faced with the necessity of planning and conducting their businesses as single units but unable to secure this centralization by voluntary agreement, and therefore presenting a situation which demands government intervention. In the United States it was business leaders in the Chamber of Commerce who helped devise NRA. The trend of events, determined by the logic of necessity, appears to be irresistible. While avowed Socialists bear the brunt of agitating for Socialism, big business men appear to be bringing it to pass.

Correct (!) Drinking

EVER since the repeal of prohibition Henry Tuttle has been noticing articles in magazines and newspapers dealing with what the authors call "correct drinking." Mr. Tuttle has observed that most of these articles have been tinged with a certain note of wistfulness and dejection.

In addition to the eulogies paid to the glories of alcohol, the experts loudly lament the fact that Americans are pathetically ignorant about what they term "gracious living." And it surprised Mr. Tuttle not a little when he learned that the writers meant by this that Americans don't know anything about wine; don't know how to distinguish one vintage from another or how to determine whether the Chateau de This of 1918 is as disappointing as the Vin de That of 1933. It is only fair to the authors of these informative papers to admit that the shameful facts are stated more in sorrow than in anger.

Most of these experts in "gracious living" appear to have spent a good deal of time abroad during those years when a favorable exchange made this possible for so many American students. This, of course, eminently fits them to pass judgment on the shortcomings of their stay-at-home compatriots.

Mr. Tuttle has also acquired the crushing knowledge that he can't correctly pronounce the names of even the most famous bottled aids to stupefaction. One noted author stated that most Americans cannot so much as order *Un Bock* in the vernacular and be reasonably certain that the waiter won't return with a cake of soap. It's all very pitiful.

According to one *arbiter elegantiarum* (whose essay Mr. Tuttle gasped at) a gentleman is one who knows how to order a dinner with its "correct" liquid accompaniment without soliciting first aid from a head waiter or an encyclopedia. The unfortunate who does not know whether a red or white wine should accompany the roast pheasant is a person to be shunned. Incidentally, not one of the articles reveals what punishment should be inflicted on the barbarian who wishes to enjoy his dinner without alcoholic accompaniment!

Henry Tuttle admitted to himself that judged by these standards he cannot look on himself as a gentleman. But strangely enough this conclusion left him unperturbed as he considered the company it put him in. He is quite content to know less than nothing about "gracious living" that comes in bottles.

New England's Second Industry

NOT satisfied with standing near the financial peak of New England business, the recreation industry, reaping an annual harvest of $500,000,000, is looking for more customers. The New England Council, champion of all New England causes, has started its 1934 advertising campaign to attract new visitors to this playground region.

Upon the old charms that have formed the basis of the vacation trade New England is building to new heights. By federal assistance Massachusetts is developing in her state forests a park system second to none. Swimming pools, automobile camps and picnic groves are being wrought out of the woodland. Roadside vistas are being cleared. The Massachusetts Forest and Park Association is working on a 360-mile bridle trail system from Cape Cod to the Berkshires. It is expected to be ready for riders in June.

New Hampshire is enlarging its hiking trail system. New ponds for bathing and fishing are being made available. New automobile camps are being opened. A scenic highway over the Presidential Range is being surveyed.

Vermont also has proposed a state-length highway, a park system the length of the Green Mountains that would some day become a national park. Maine is working on two projects. One is the newly formed Atlantic Seaboard Association's plan for a park in Piscataquis County. The other is a concerted effort to make Mt. Katahdin and surrounding country a national or state park.

All these projects have been considered before, but now there is behind them the concerted push of the thousands of citizens who realize the importance of the vacation industry. The farmer who, from his roadside stand, sells enough of a surplus to show a profit from his labors, is vitally interested. Summer hotels, roadside camps, tradesmen, farmers, all play their part in this second greatest of New England industries.

The restful quiet of her forests, the splendor of her scenery—this is gold in New England hills. The advertising campaign of the New England Council hopes to open up more mines and extend the output of the industry that bestows so much on the customer while it at the same time sustains so many of the residents.

Now They *Are* Neighbors

IN FARMINGDALE, N. Y., instead of the conventional greeting of welcome, there should be posted, "We Love Our Neighbors As Ourselves." That little village on Long Island, forty miles from New York City, and inland ten miles from Montauk, seldom, even in the most severe weather, sees heavy snow. Sleighs, sleds and horses have been entirely displaced by motor vehicles. Daily from near-by farms come fresh supplies of dairy products and vegetables. Efficient transportation brings meats and provisions direct from food centers. No need to buy ahead.

Then came the storm. Snowdrifts covered Farmingdale, paralyzing telephone, telegraph, highway and railroad communication. For a week, only by radio could residents keep in touch with the outside world. The general store, sole source of food supply, was soon sold out, down to the bare shelves. Realizing that some, shut in by the storm, might need provisions, residents pooled all food purchases and shared with all members of the community. Not a family was neglected.

In the midst of the storm, it was reported that a family, four miles outside the village, was buried under drifts and had no way of obtaining food. A volunteer group of twenty men walked the entire distance, and found five people living in the cellar of a house under construction. It took hours of digging to clear away the snow and get the necessary provisions. This was but one instance of the neighborliness induced by necessity.

During the whole week, business men were marooned in Farmingdale. Having no way to get through the drifts, everyone had to be content. Organized community groups daily visited each family to make certain that the need for food, fuel and clothing was satisfied. The spirit that actuated these efforts developed a common ground of understanding. Some who formerly passed each other without a greeting are now close friends.

The world could well follow the example of these villagers of Farmingdale. Peace in every corner of the globe would soon be a natural consequence.

For What Use?

FROM Warsaw a report that eleven school children and a young peasant were killed examining a left-over World War shell found in a swamp. From Gorizia, Italy, a paragraph on three children seriously injured by a World War shell found on a river bank. From Bucharest, word that an officer was killed and nine soldiers injured when a hand grenade went off accidentally in the officer's hands. From Iquique, Chile, a dispatch telling of injury to twenty men and destruction of a barge when gunpowder was ignited by a cigarette. Four reports like that in a day make news—in time of peace.

While sympathy goes out to those bereft and to those injured, the tragedy of this loss of human life stalks rather in its uselessness, absence of reason, and the absence of gain from the loss. During the four years of the World War, 8,538,312 men were killed in much the same way; 21,219,452 were injured. For what use? For what reason? For what gain?

An accident—so far as most of the world was concerned—at Sarajevo, and we had a war to make the world safe for democracy, a war to end war. The international arrangement set up as a result of that war has been sowing the seeds of another conflict since the day it was signed. Democracy has not flourished in the years between then and now. And youth still has to calculate the possibility of war's blasting its bodies and its careers. For what use? For what reason? For what gain?

The Book of the Day

Speaking of Money

By Zoilus

BOOKS on money are pouring so fast from the printing presses that there is no option but to set selections of them before the reader. This trio that has just reached our desk is an odd assortment. Author No. 1, Dr. Kemmerer, the money doctor, speaking ex cathedra, would probably furnish Author No. 2, Mr. Will Dyson, the famous Australian cartoonist, with a subject for one of his acid drawings, which are aimed mostly at money doctors who are orthodox in their prescriptions. Author No. 3, Dr. Clark, would not interest the vitriolic Will. For he is not attached to a "camp." To the artist economist, rolling in his fine frenzy, a world of want in the midst of plenty requires action, not description. As a matter of fact, neither would Dr. Kemmerer, the prescriptionist, find himself on congenial terms with Dr. Clark, the descriptionist.

Dr. Clark is an urbane teacher. As consultant in economics at the Library of Congress, he is also steeped in history. What better combination could you ask in a writer when it is so important these days to find out what we should not re-live? The reader will find sidelights to sustain interest with amusement.

The Gold Standard

Dr. Kemmerer is less known as the Princeton professor of international finance than as the reorganizer of the money systems of a dozen countries. That is why he got the name of "money doctor." The kernel of his "doctoring" was the recommendation that currencies should be attached to gold. His advice seems to have been accepted in every case but China's. It was a pill that, as events proved, did not prove very beneficial to the body economic of the affected countries. Dr. Kemmerer, undaunted, still calls the world "back to gold," but, in spite of his urgings, and in spite of the lead offered by the United States, "once bitten, twice shy" seems to be a motto in more than one Treasury.

It was a good job for China that she ignored Dr. Kemmerer's advice and stuck to silver. In a world which has watched the bottom falling out of its price structure, China, on Dr. Kemmerer's own showing, has had relatively stable prices. The world has also benefited from China's adhesion to silver. If China had gone on the gold standard, its action would have introduced another competitor for the world's gold supplies. Moreover, in order to get the gold, she would have had to sell silver instead of, as now, buying it. This is exactly what happened when India followed Britain back to the gold standard after the war. And even the layman now knows how expensive all round this action has been.

Social Credit

The economics of Will Dyson stem straight from Major C. H. Douglas, the British apostle of Social Credit. As with so many Douglas-ites, now increasing so rapidly in the United States, Mr. Dyson is a 100 per cent crusader. This book came out before the movement donned green shirts. On the evidence of his enthusiasm, Mr. Dyson, having already taken off his shirt for the fray, must have been one of the first to don a new green one. Even prior to the advent of the shirts (and, now, in spite of them), however, the Social Credit movement was a force to be reckoned with.

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, in a recent debate in Birmingham, England, made out an arguable case that there was something wrong with its mathematics. Even if this be admitted, there is nothing wrong with its general propositions. Under present conditions there is a chronic shortage of purchasing power in the hands of the community to buy the whole product of industry. This is the challenge to economic civilization. If we start from that premise, and, in the light of all the unnecessary want and suffering of the last few years, regard it as a challenge, then the right solution will not be long in coming.

Kemmerer on Money, by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer. Philadelphia: Winston. $1.50.

Artist Among the Bankers, by Will Dyson. New York: Dutton. $2.

What Is Money, by Victor S. Clark. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.

Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

THE Seventeenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party, which has just been held here, very largely obliterated every other object of interest during the period of its sessions. Not only did the newspapers devote most of their columns to verbatim reports and summaries of the speeches and resolutions of the Congress, but the unrivaled Soviet propaganda machine made every effort to focus popular attention on the Congress.

Street cars careered along the tracks decorated with fir branches and with streamers inscribed: "Greetings to the Party Congress." When a talented young pianist named Hillels made his début in the Moscow Conservatory the auditorium displayed the same streamer greeting "to the best Bolsheviki in the country, gathered at the Party Congress." Factories speeded up production "as a gift to Party Congress." Employees of Moscow's English language newspaper came down to work earlier under the same compelling inspiration.

More serious and more tragic, of course, was the tribute paid to the Party Congress by the three young aviators, Fyedoseenko, Vasenko and Usiskin, who, after rising to the record height of almost fourteen miles in a stratostat balloon, met with disaster on their descent and immediately became national heroes.

* * *

Communist Party Congresses have been meeting with increasing infrequency in recent years. The last one was held in the summer of 1930. From 1917 until 1924 they were annual occurrences. The present Congress, which held its sessions in the historic Kremlin, was attended by 1961 delegates, who represented 1,872,488 party members and 935,298 "candidates," or applicants for membership who are still on probation. At the time of the preceding Congress, in 1930, the party numbered 1,260,874 members and 711,609 candidates.

A Party Congress, like a Congress of Soviets, is a highly unanimous affair. There are no divisions, no voices of criticism or dissent. The outstanding party leaders, Stalin, Kaganovitch, Voroshilov, deliver speeches, which are greeted with storms of applause. Resolutions are proposed and adopted unanimously. The only critical notes which are heard are directed against repentant sinners who have strayed from the straight and narrow party line in the past and who approach the Congress with promises of better behavior and appeals for absolution. Here again one notices an element of organized differentiation; a man like the former Trotzkyist, E. Preobrazhensky, who twice slipped from grace and twice suffered expulsion from the party, fares worse than former "right oppositionists," such as Rykov, Tomsky and Bukharin, who acted more cautiously.

* * *

A very distinctive feature of the recent Congress was the turning of a strong spotlight of personal glorification on Stalin. While his status as leader of the party has not been seriously disputed for many years, there has never been a time when the eulogies pronounced in his honor, almost as a matter of course, by every speaker, were pitched in so high a key. Quite typical in this connection was the tribute of Kirov, who, as secretary of the important Leningrad Party organization, is one of Stalin's chief lieutenants.

"It is difficult," he declared, "to imagine the figure of such a giant as Stalin. Ever since we work without Lenin we do not know one change in our work, or one big enterprise, slogan or direction of our policy which was not initiated by Stalin. The biggest questions of international policy are decided according to his instructions; and not only these big problems, but also what might seem to be third-rate, or even tenth-rate questions, if they affect the workers, peasants and all the toilers of our country.

"The powerful will and colossal organizing talent of this man assure the party the timely carrying out of the great historical changes which are connected with the victorious building up of Socialism. Everything that we achieved during the first Five-Year Plan was achieved on the basis of his instructions."

* * *

The war cloud which Soviet public opinion sees in the Far East naturally cast its shadow over the Party Congress. Perhaps the most interesting speech in this connection was delivered by War Commissar K. E. Voroshilov, who explained why the Soviet Union regards Japanese activity as a menace and what steps have been taken to improve the country's military preparedness.

Voroshilov put the question: In what direction is Japan preparing for war? and answered: "By reorganizing, rearming and numerically increasing its military forces and by preparing a base in Manchuria. The growth of troops and armaments in Manchuria continues. The Japanese military forces in Manchuria have reached a strength which is not required for 'the defense of Japanese interests' in that 'independent state.'"

With a reserve which was obviously dictated by military prudential considerations, Voroshilov spoke of the measures which the Soviet Union has taken in the Far East. Coast defenses have been strengthened and barriers have been set up at strategic points along the frontier.

The War Commissar dwelt in greater detail on the growth of Soviet military strength since 1930. He especially emphasized the creation of a fleet of bombing airplanes, the production of a much greater number of tanks and the building of machine guns which are adapted to use from tanks and from airplanes. He praised the greater efficiency of the Red Army soldiers, as reflected in shooting tests and in the mastery of mechanized weapons of warfare.

* * *

Finally he brought out the point that the Red Army is becoming more and more a Communist Army. About 50 per cent of its personnel consists of party members and Young Communists, although the proportion of party members and Young Communists in the whole Soviet population is less than 5 per cent. The percentage of Communists is higher in such technical branches of the service as aviation and the tank corps. About 70 per cent of the Red Army officers and 94 per cent of the students in officers' training schools are party members or Young Communists. Another interesting point which Voroshilov made is that, although the peasants constitute a substantial majority of the population, only 42.5 per cent of the Red Army consists of peasants, 45.8 per cent is made up of workers, 11.7 per cent of employees.

The present high percentage of Communists and of workers would almost inevitably be reduced in the event that the Red Army should be obliged to expand from a peace-time to a war-time basis. In this event the mood and morale of the peasants would assume greater political significance.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Plan for Equitable Distribution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Relative to Mr. Abbot's discussion of "Thrift, Interest and Human Misery" in your issue of January 24, I agree that Moses and Aristotle were correct in their observations and that Moses was one of the greatest lawgivers in history; but I am of the opinion that if these two accurate observers were alive today, they would have added a few other reasons for our present debacle besides the matter of interest on money loaned.

Economic writers almost unanimously recognize and decry the profit system that has naturally grown out of our present system of doing business, but what under the sun do we do business for if not for profit, as long as we do business under the "rugged individualism" motif?

Now we are faced with the anomaly of starving millions and overflowing elevators and warehouses stuffed with food, of thousands shivering from inadequate clothing, and thousands of bolts of cloth with no buyers. Of shelterless people and empty houses. Of fuelless homes and mountains of coal at the collieries.

There was a time when the people who lost their jobs could go out on the frontier and begin again, but we have come to the time when there is no frontier. We are confronted with the fact that there is mass production for people who are jobless, who have no purchasing power, but who must nevertheless be fed, clothed and housed.

To criticize without offering a suggestion as to solution would be futile, hence the following solution is offered: (1) That the Government shall commandeer all raw material. (2) That it shall commandeer all the lines of transportation. (3) That it shall commandeer all factories. (4) That all the raw material be transported to the factories, converted into the finished products and distributed to the places where needed. This procedure on the part of the Government would insure food, clothing, shelter and fuel for the entire population of the United States.

With food, clothing, shelter and fuel provided, the details of who should have radios, autos, pianos, kid gloves, top hats, yachts, etc., could be satisfactorily worked out. Old age would be no cause for worry; schools would be free and the arts and sciences cultivated to the end that everyone would really enjoy life in all its fullness. It would follow that there would be no inducement to resort to kidnaping, to racketeering, to grafting, to bribery, to thievery, to lobbying, to make unholy government contracts, and many other crimes would disappear simply because of no incentive to commit them.

This plan is not original with me. It was in vogue for more than a thousand years in the ancient empire of the Incas before it was overthrown 400 years ago. The Bureau of Labor, to which I referred a questionnaire, replied that under the Peruvian plan the standard of living would be raised about three times—which is something to give one pause.

HERBERT B. WENTZ.

Elkins, Ark.

Answer Must Be 'Yes'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hope that Mr. Abbot may find it of interest some time to answer a question proposed by Bernadotte E. Schmitt in the Magazine Section of February 7. Relative to a possible European war, I quote:

> The United States could, of course, evade the danger of being drawn in by laying an embargo upon trade with the fighting nations. But would America be willing to forgo the advantages of such trade?

"Yes" must surely be the answer of those who will consider carefully the relative worth of peace and of foreign trade in wartime, as well as the relative loss from an embargo and from war plus uncollectible debts.

Spokane, Wash. C. H. BALMAY.

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A study of the last four years of "getting back to normalcy" convinces a student of human behavior that the present-day jumpiness, uneasiness and widespread disquietude are caused by the habit of apprehension.

Byron wrote more than a century ago, "The best of prophets of the future is the past." He stated a truism that we may well take to heart in these days of tremendously far-reaching, lightninglike changes. Traditions are shattered daily. Untried and revolutionary legislation is put forward. This has produced a feeling of perplexing uncertainty. Where can we look for help? It is in the philosophy of Christ.

When Jesus gave his disciples that marvelously beautiful Lord's prayer he incorporated a message of hope. He offered a great antidote to worry when he taught us to say "Give us this day our daily bread." Not a word about tomorrow's bread. Just for today he spoke. Those were the final words of a succession of divine attempts to drive home that great truth. You remember the story of Elijah the prophet and the measure of meal and the cruse of oil? The widow of Zidon had just enough meal and barely sufficient oil to make a cake for herself and her son, yet "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by Elijah."

The other evening one of my friends took me home in his car. It was a beautiful roadster. Said I, "Rather hard on the rest of your family to have only a two-seater, isn't it, Judge?" "Well, you see my wife has her brougham, there's our big car for picnics, Gladys has her own little runabout, and Jack has his sport speedster—but I tell you times are awfully hard! I really don't know what the morrow will bring forth!"

Exclaimed one of the University Club members: "I don't see how I'm to live next month!" I replied: "Well, you're not posted yet at the club, you've still got credit?"

Ejaculated a business man the other day on the street: "Times were never so terrible—I've just enough to meet this week's pay roll—what will I do at the end of the month?" "You've got more than a week to go on, haven't you?" I rejoined.

When another man complained that he didn't know where tomorow's food was coming from I asked if he hadn't "felt the same way yesterday?" "My children," sorowfully cried a hard-working woman "have just enough food to last them today and tomorrow—what will I do next week?" Sympathizing, I replied "The same source next week will support them. Trust God."

It was in the great financial depression of the first century when "two sparrows were sold for a farthing" in the midst of direst poverty St. Paul concluded a letter which paraphrased the Lord's prayer assurance "Cast not away, therefore your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward."

Los Angeles. (LIEUT.-COL.) FORD A. CARPENTER.

Opera in Boston

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Members of the Boston Opera Club will appreciate a little space in your columns to clear up any misunderstanding that may still persist in the public thought.

This organization has never had any connection with the so-called "New Boston Opera Company," which recently ended a week of opera at the Boston Opera House.

We are engaged upon the task of laying the foundations for a permanent opera company for Boston and New England, and we will not come before the public until we are thoroughly prepared, financially and in every other way.

RAFFAELE MARTINO,
Director, Boston Opera Club.